The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3066. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ADVANCE.

Movements of the National Army.

SKIRMISHING AT BULL'S RUN.

EIGHT THOUSAND TROOPS ENGAGED.

Forty of our Men Killed and Wounded.

The Rebels Retire from their Position.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS CAPTURED.

Our Army Marching on Manassas Junction.

The Confederates Numerous and Well Fortified.

No Fugitive Slaves Allowed to go with the Troops.

DEFEAT OF GOV. WISE'S FORCES.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Passage of the Appropriation Bills.

Reorganization of the War Department.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

I left our advance camp at 10 o'clock this morning. All the columns had come together, and were encamped one mile this side of Centreville, and four from Bull's Run.

No movement was intended to-day. The roads and works of the rebels were to be reconnoitered, and an advance movement will be made to-morrow.

The rebel batteries will not be attacked in front if they can be turned.

This city is full of absurd rumors about the Bull's Run affair. Nothing whatever was attempted after the ceasing of the fire of our batteries.

The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New-York Regiments, which are said to have charged the batteries, were not in the action at all; they came up just as it was closing, and were not brought to the front.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Patterson to-day.

The rebels at Manassas are supposed to be quite as strong as we are, besides being strongly intrenched.

Gen. McDowell is greatly incensed at the depredations of our troops and at the insults heaped upon some of the prisoners who were brought into camp. He has issued a general order, threatening all offenders in this way with severe punishment.

Our provision wagons had come up, and the men will move to-morrow morning early. Our men will depend largely on their artillery, which is numerous and good.

There are no later advices from camp than these, though the town is filled with rumors of another battle—they are utterly unfounded.

I leave for Head-quarters at three in the morning. H. J. R.

ENGLAND ASKS ONE OPEN COTTON PORT.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

I learn from sources entitled to unquestioned credit that the British Government, acting in concert with that of France, is about to request of the United States Government the exemption of one Southern cotton port from the blockade, so that they may get needful supplies of the staple. The idea has been discussed for some time past among leading English journals, doubtless with a view to testing the temper of our people, and the probable reception which such a demand will encounter. You may rest assured the Administration will in no circumstances concede anything of the sort. M.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

On the earnest representations of Senator Latham, the steamer *Keystone State* will leave New-York to-morrow to convoy the *Northern Light* from Aspinwall, with over $2,000,000 in treasure. This duty performed, the vessel is to cruise for the pirate steamer *Sumter* until she finds and captures her.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Mr. Ball, who has been confined to his bed for several days by severe sickness, is now convalescent.

The President has transmitted to Congress the official correspondence, containing an invitation from Her Britannic Majesty's Government to appoint a Joint Commission with reference to the preservation and development of the Newfoundland fisheries. The President recommends the necessary legislation on the subject.

The following dispatch has just been received:

BEVERLY, July 19, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend:

One of Col. Cox's regiments, the Second Kentucky, defeated and drove 600 of Wise's men out of Barbourville, Cabell County, on the 16th inst.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, rejected the nomination of Miguel A. Otero, as Secretary of New-Mexico. This, it is understood, was owing to his secession proclivities, which were not known at the time of his appointment. He was lately delegate to Congress from that Territory.

The Sixth Maine Regiment arrived at 11 to-night.

THE FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday, July 18, }
via WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19. }

The first engagement of any importance in Eastern Virginia during this campaign took place at Bull's Run, four miles south of Centreville, this afternoon. Gen. Tyler's Division encamped last night a few miles east of Centreville, and this morning proceeded toward that point. Centreville was passed in safety, and the troops turned from the Little River turnpike road to the Manassas road. On the road information was received that a masked battery was on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson, in command of the Fourth Brigade, was ordered to reconnoitre, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville. Col. Richardson proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts First Regiment, being the Chelsea Company, the Fusileers, and the National Guards. They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance. They gallantly sustained their position, and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire, until relieved by the Michigan Second and the New-York Twelfth regiments, when they fell back.

The National forces then took a position on the top of a hill. Two rifle cannons were planted in front, supported by Capt. Brackett's Company B, Second Cavalry, with a line of infantry composed of the Second Regiment of Michigan and the Twelfth Regiment of New-York in the rear. A steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position. The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in a position commanding the road. They used their guns well, except that they fired sometimes too high—but they were gallantly forced by our troops. They did not reply to our regular fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements. In the meantime, Col. Richardson's brigade reconnoitered the woods. While we were again thus advancing we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were again put in position, and we poured grape and cannister among the enemy till the supply was exhausted.

Capt. Ayres, of the artillery, lost one man killed and three wounded, and several of his pieces were disabled.

The New-York Twelfth Regiment suffered next to the First Regiment of Massachusetts.

Among the killed are the following:

Lieut. Smith, of Company G, First Massachusetts Regiment.

Edwin Field and Sargeant Frost, of the Boston Fusileers.

Among the wounded are:

Lieut. Lorin, of Brackett's Cavalry.

Oliver E. Simpson, of the Massachusetts First Regiment.

Chaplain Lancy, of the Connecticut Regiment.

The total loss on our side is estimated at thirty killed and forty wounded.

At 4½ o'clock Gen. Tyler ordered our troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve Capt. Brackett's Cavalry, which had done the most effective service.

The day was exceedingly hot, and the horses thirsting for water, which could only be obtained at Centreville.

Only about a thousand of our force was at any one time engaged. The rebel force is estimated at four thousand.

Col. Wilcox's division, including the Fire Zouaves, moved from Fairfax Station to-night, to flank the enemy. The battery will undoubtedly be taken to-morrow.

This battery is thought to be one of a line of batteries from Acotink Creek to Manassas.

LATER.

In addition to the killed yesterday, as far as ascertained, were two of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Our troops did not retreat, as represented in some quarters, but only retired for a more effectual engagement.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

A gentleman just from Centreville, at 6 o'clock this morning, reports that all was quiet during the night; that no movement was anticipated to-day, and that the only alarm during the night was by the firing of the picket guards.

It is ascertained that about twenty of our troops were killed and wounded during yesterday's engagement at Bull's Run.

The rebels are still in possession of the batteries, and it is expected they will make a stand at that point.

Col. Wilcox's brigade arrived at Centreville from Fairfax Station last night.

The National forces lie over to-day to reconnoitre, and it is expected they will attack the batteries again to-morrow.

A negro from the Secessionists' camp reports his master, Col. Fontaine, of Warrenton, as killed, together with a large number of the rebels.

This statement is corroborated by a member of the First Massachusetts Regiment who was in the engagement.

The list of the killed on our side is not yet made out.

A telegraph dispatch was received at the War Department at 11 A. M. to-day, stating that fighting was still going on at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction.

BULL RUN, 9 P. M., Friday, July 19.

From careful inquiry and personal observation, the number wounded on the National side amounts to 60, and the killed 40. Several amputations, as to the former, had already taken place. The wounded for the greater part are quartered in the old stone church, while every attention is being paid to their comfort. Fourteen of the dead were buried this morning.

There has been no firing at Bull's Run to-day. The Confederates are still in possession of their principal batteries. Their pickets approach to within 150 yards of our own. With a spy-glass, large bodies of Confederates were seen moving at right and left, apparently extending their base line of operations, and not retreating.

Batteries are being erected on our side, commanding the enemy's works, which are of a substantial character.

Owing to the slight repulse with which we have met, the movement against the enemy will be more carefully planned, and of greater magnitude, than was at first contemplated.

Our troops are all eager for the fight. They have constructed tents with their blankets thrown over stacked arms.

There is plenty of food, including fresh beef.

The indications are that there will not be a general forward movement before Sunday morning, unless the enemy shall provoke one.

Special attention is being paid to the Hospital Department, and making preparations for the sick and wounded. The batteries of the Confederates were scientifically worked.

This afternoon General Order No. 18 was read to all the troops under Gen. McDowell's command, both at Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, prohibiting theft of every description and kind, and enjoining respect for persons and property, stating the least penalty for violation would be incarceration in the Alexandria jail, and for crimes of magnitude the severest penalties known to military law.

The order also stated that we had invaded Virginia to restore persons to their lawful rights, and to secure their good-will. The soldiers were not at any time to be the judge of the acts of the Southern people, and to take upon themselves the propriety of punishment, which would frustrate the designs of the Government.

To this the troops acceded by clapping of hands and huzzas for their Commander.

Great pains are being taken by responsible men, visiting the seat of war from Washington, to impress upon the people that the Government will protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, and that this war is for she purpose of maintaining our nationality.

All rumors of fighting to-day are untrue.

Several accidents have happened to our troops by the accidental discharges of their own guns.

The Fort Pickens Battery, Major Hunt, arrived at Centreville this afternoon.

GEN. RICHARDSON'S REPORT FROM BULL'S RUN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

Col. Richardson, Representative from Illinois, arrived here at 2 o'clock to-day, from the seat of war. Up to the time he left Bull's Run—8 o'clock this morning—there had been no general fight since yesterday at 6 o'clock. There were, however, occasional shots by the skirmishers on both sides.

Gen. McDowell informed Col. Richardson that he should first examine the location of the enemy's batteries, their extent, etc., before again engaging the foe. Col. Richardson says Gen. McDowell thinks forty will cover the number of killed and wounded; and of these, three were killed, twenty-nine wounded, and the remainder missing.

LATER FROM THE GRAND ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

Col. McClernand, of the House of Representatives, left head-quarters at Centreville at 9 o'clock this morning, bringing the official report of the battle at Bull Run. He arrived here this afternoon.

Last night, after the firing ceased, Gen. Schenck's Brigade proceeded up the Gainesville Road, with a view to flank the positions of the three more prominent batteries, which had opened on our troops.

A negro came into head-quarters from the enemy's camp, representing himself to be a servant of Col. Fontaine, who, he says, was killed, together with a large number of the enemy.

The Confederates who fought the Nationals at the Run are, it is said, those who were driven back from various places between Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, in addition to a reinforcement of five regiments, who were brought up from Manassas during the action, which continued about five hours. Despite the, various rumors, the condition of affairs at the close of yesterday may be characterized as a drawn battle, there being no decided result. The Confederates nowhere showed themselves during the battle, they being altogether concealed by the woods, ravines and intrenchments from which they directed their fire.

The members of the House who witnessed the fight were Messrs. McClernand, Richardson, Lovejoy and Logan, of Illinois; Noell, of Missouri, Dunn, of Indiana; and Ex-Representative Hoard, of New-York. It is Col. McClernand's belief, from what he ascertained while at the seat of war, that the Confederates had yesterday upwards of 50,000 men at the Junction, or who could soon there be concentrated.

CENTREVILLE, Friday, July 19—Noon.

Gen. Tyler's column has commenced moving. The troops have formed in line. The Massachusetts First has the right of the column.

O. E. Simpson, of Company H, of the First Massachusetts Regiment, was one of the first wounded, and died this morning. He was buried by his friends.

It has been ascertained that the Confederate troops abandoned the first battery beyond Centreville before the National troops retired last night. The loss on our side is comparatively small. Some are missing, supposed to have straggled away or been taken prisoners.

Thirteen prisoners were captured by the National troops, and are now on their way to Washington.

MANASSAS JUNCTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 19.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has a special dispatch, saying that a terrible battle has been going on all night between the National forces and the rebels, at Manassas Junction, and that the Stars and Stripes now float over it.

[As another dispatch to the Associated Press says that the fight was still going on at Bull's Run, at 11 o'clock this morning, the above dispatch is probably unreliable.—REP.]

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 19.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th, says that a large frigate, supposed to be the *Minnesota*, arrived off the bar yesterday. There are now four vessels in sight. The brig *Perry* occasionally appears in sight.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "We are in possession of facts warranting the belief that we have amongst us a great many scoundrels who sympathize with the North, and would gladly aid in our subjugation. On the 13th a desperate fight amongst the Confederate companies at Norfolk occurred, wherein two were killed. Cannon are being successfully rifled at the Gosport Navy-yard."

ORDERS IN REGARD TO FUGITIVE SLAVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19.

Gen. Mansfield has issued the following order, dated:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T. OF WASHINGTON.

Fugitive slaves will under no pretext whatever be permitted to reside or be in any way harbored in the quarters and camps of the troops serving in this Department. Neither will such slaves be allowed to accompany the troops on the march. Commanders of troops will be held responsible for a strict observance of this order.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE BY PRIVATEERS CONTRADICTED.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, July 19.

The story so current early this morning, brought by the *Eagle's Wing*, of the capture of two vessels off No-man's-Land, as reported by a vessel at Holmes' Hole, is explained as follows, according to Mr. Hassel, a pilot: He says a steamer, with a brig in tow, for Boston, fired a gun for a pilot off No-man's Land, and the *Josiah Sturgis* put a pilot on board and returned to Cutty Hunk, where she was at anchor to-day. The Captain of the light-boat at Sow and Pigs, supposed the steamer to be a privateer, and had captured the brig; also the pilot boat.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The steamship *Boston*, of the outside Philadelphia line, which left this port on Thursday, had on freight 2,220 round shot, 32-pounders, for the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The steamship *Delaware*, which sails to-day, (20th,) takes 2,000 32-pound shot for the same place.

FROM GEN. McDOWELL'S ARMY.

The Halt at Fairfax—Movements of the Troops—Incidents—Haste of the Rebels.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., }
Wednesday Night, July 17, 1861. }

The General decided not to move forward any further to-night, mainly because the troops had been so fatigued by their day's march as to render any further movement unadvisable. They are encamped, accordingly, in this vicinity, a large portion of the central column being in the village and its immediate neighborhood, though Col. Tyler's division holds position about half way between Germantown and Centreville. Col. Heintzleman had not been heard from at 3 o'clock, and Gen. McDowell took an escort and proceeded to the point designated for him to occupy. I have not seen him since his return, but believe he found all right.

Everything we see here shows that the rebels left the place in the greatest imaginable haste. Judging from the camps in the vicinity, as well as from the statements of the inhabitants, there must have been from 5,000 to 8,000 rebels troops here this morning. It is said that Gen. Beauregard was here in person last night and left word for the troops, who were commanded by Col. Bonham, to retire if attacked by a superior force. They are said to have commenced the retreat at about 9 o'clock,—when our troops were about five miles off. Why they should have gone in such extreme haste, it is not easy to see. The intrenchments thrown up a mile in advance of the town were so hastily abandoned, that provisions of every kind, rice, bacon, flour, &c., with blankets and clothing of the officers, were left behind. It was not very apparent that any guns had ever been mounted here, though the Engineers thought that some eight guns had been placed in position. I saw no evidence of this except the marks of what might have been artillery wheels, though they seemed to me quite as likely to have been the wheels of wagons used to bring the sand-bags with which the embrasures were lined. If any were there, they were moved off with great rapidity.

But the strongest evidence of haste was found in the abandoned camps. In that of the Palmetto Guards, lying nearest the side of the village at which our troops entered, almost everything remained untouched. The uniforms of the officers, plates, cans, dishes and camp equipage of every kind, an immense quantity of excellent bacon, blankets, overcoats, &c., &c., were left behind, and the tables of the officers, spread for breakfast, remained untouched. In a vest pocket of one of the officers was found a gold watch;—in another was a roll of ten cent pieces amounting to ten dollars;—letters, papers, books, and everything collected in a camp which had been occupied for some days, were abandoned without the slightest attempt to take them away. In another camp in a field at the extremity of the town, occupied by another South Carolina regiment, the same evidences of extreme haste were visible. Unopened bales of blankets were found; scarcely any of the utensils of the camp had been removed, and bags of flour and flitches of bacon were scattered over the ground.

One discovery was made of some significance. Gen. McDowell has had the Topographical Engineers under his charge employed for some weeks in preparing a very minute and accurate map of this portion of the State. It had been brought to a very high state of perfection and was particularly valuable from the fact that no good maps of this county have ever before been made. A few photographic copies of this map were made a few days since for the use of the War Department and of the officers engaged in the movement. *One of these maps was found in the camp of the Palmetto Guards.* Of course it could only have come there by the treachery of some person holding responsible position in our Government.

The discovery of these abandoned camps afforded a splendid opportunity for our troops to replenish their slender stock of camp furniture. They rushed to the plunder with a degree of enthusiasm which I only hope will be equaled when they come to fight. Men were seen crossing the fields in every direction loaded with booty of every description,—some with tents, some with blankets, over-coats, tin pans, gridirons,—everything which the most fastidious soldier could desire. I am sorry to say that they did not limit their predatory exploits to these camps, which might, perhaps, be considered fair objects of plunder. The appetite once excited became ungovernable,—and from camps they proceeded to houses, and from plunder to wanton destruction. Five or six houses were set on fire, others were completely sacked—the furniture stolen, the windows smashed and books and papers scattered to the winds. Presently in came soldiers bringing chickens, turkeys, pigs, &c., swung upon their bayonets,—proud of their exploits and exultant over the luxurious and unwonted feast in immediate prospect. These depredations were far too numerous for the credit of our troops,—and I was glad to see, as I passed the General's head-quarters, half a dozen of the offenders under arrest and in a fair way of receiving the punishment which they deserve.

This matter of plunder, however, it is humiliating to confess, is more or less inseparable from war. It is not possible, when 30,000 or 40,000 men are marching through an enemy's country, to prevent them from supplying their necessities and gratifying their lawless propensities by depredations upon the foe. The English understand this, and, as a matter of necessity, permit it. A good deal of this, in the case of our troops, is due to the spirit of frolic, which characterizes their progress thus far in this war. They act as if the whole expedition was a gigantic pic-nic excursion. After we were fairly in town, to-day, two of the troops dressed themselves in women's clothes and promenaded the town amid the shouts and not over-delicate attentions of the surrounding troops. Others paraded the streets under the shade of tattered umbrellas which they had found in camp,—and one, donning a gown and broad bands, marched solemnly down the principal street, with an open book before him, reading the funeral service of "that secession scoundrel, Jeff. Davis." All these humors of the camp help to pass the time,—and are pursued with just as much reckless *abandon*, now that they are on the eve of a battle which may send half of them into eternity, as if they were simply on a holiday excursion. Perhaps it is well that they do not take the matter any more seriously to heart,—for it is one which will scarcely bear very serious reflection.

The men are in capital spirits, and are quite ready for the approaching crisis. The best attainable information leads us to believe that the enemy is quite as strong as we are at Manassas, and that they have the advantage of intrenchments, constructed carefully and at leisure under the immediate supervision of Gen. Beauregard, and the additional advantage of rapid railroad communication with Richmond and their base of operations. It is said here that Gen. B. informed the troops here last night that, whether they contested possession of this place or not, the question of an independent Southern Confederacy would be decided at Manassas,—and that he made each man of them take an oath to fight to the last man. If we had not heard a good deal of this before, and seen these oaths followed by swift retreats, we might attach more importance to them. According to present appearances, however, I am inclined to think that the rebels will dispute Manassas with whatever of force and vigor they possess; and it is not impossible that Gen. McDowell may deem it advisable to await reinforcements, if, after reconnoitering it he finds the place as formidable as he anticipates.

The troops are bivouacked to-night in the fields and under the open sky. The General and Staff, like the men, sleep on the ground, rolled in their blankets, and I found the General at three o'clock taking his dinner of bread and cheese, with a slice of ham, on the top of an overturned candle-box by the side of the main highway. When it comes to sleeping I rejoice that I am a civilian, for I am much better cared for to-night than the Commander of this, the largest force ever marshaled under one General on this continent. There are two hotels in this place,—both evidently feeble at their best estate, and just now, after a prolonged visit of rapacious and boisterous rebels, in a state of suspended animation.

Capt. Rawlings, of the New-Hampshire Regiment, with that versatility which enables a New-Englander to turn from commanding armies to keeping a hotel with marvelous facility, has succeeded in infusing into the mind of the invalid widow who keeps one of them, that the National troops have not come to sweep her and hers from the face of the earth. She has accordingly provided me with a bed, which, if not luxurious, is, to my untutored mind, decidedly preferable to one on the ground, even under the brilliant sky and softly superb moon of this July night.

H. J. R.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

U. S. CAMP, NEAR HUTTONVILLE, }
Randolph Co., Va., Sunday, July 14, 1860. }

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The Army, with Major-Gen. McClellan at its head, reached this place, yesterday afternoon. Its achievements for the last two or three days will be memorable in the history of our country. I will give them briefly: Two good roads unite at an acute angle at Beverly, one from Buckhannon, and the other from Phillippa. A mountain ridge crosses both roads, and at each point of intersection the rebels made strong intrenchments. The one on the road to Buckhannon is called Rich Mountain Camp, and the other towards Phillippa, Laurel Hill Camp, both under the general command of Gen. Garnett, of Virginia, though he remained at Laurel Hill, appointing Col. Pegram to command at Rich Mountain. Beverly, at the junction of the two roads, was not fortified. The intrenchments at Rich Hill were very strong in position, and could not be taken in any direct manner without great loss of life. On the top of the mountain was a smaller intrenchment. The lower fort was surrounded by dense woods, for a mile, in all directions. After ascertaining its position and strength, Gen. McClellan early sent Gen. Rosencranz, with the Eighth and Tenth Indiana Regiments, with the Nineteenth Ohio, to go around along the top of the mountain to get upon the east side of the intrenchments, so as to surround the enemy. After going nine miles, through woods and over rocks, a march which Col. Lander, who was along, says is without an equal, Gen. Rosencranz came out upon the intrenchments at the top of the hill. They received a fire from the two guns, (six-pounders,) which killed one man and wounded several. Immediately Col. Lander called for twenty Sharp-shooters, and with them hurried forward and placed themselves behind some rocks. These brave fellows soon picked off the gunners, but they were reinforced. The Nineteenth Ohio boys, who were in the rear and on high ground, fired a whole volley, after which the Indiana troops charged the guns and carried them, and in a moment the whole intrenchment, and utterly routed the enemy. The action was short but fierce. Two hundred and forty of the rebels have been found killed, and probably when the woods are searched the number will be increased. Our loss was very small, comparatively, not more than 20 or 25 being killed. Gen. Rosencranz remained on the ground. His victory, however, was not known to Gen. McClellan, who heard the noise of the firing, but was in ignorance of the result. During the same afternoon, he was cutting a road for his cannon, nearly two miles long, through the woods to a point which commanded the lower intrenchments. It being too late to plant the guns that night, two regiments—the favorite Fourth and Ninth Ohio—were stationed on the new road to hold it till morning. In the morning a white flag was seen flying over the rebel fort, and it was soon afterwards found deserted. Col. Pegram left as secretly as possible, taking to the woods. He abandoned everything—tents, horses, baggage, indeed everything that could not be carried by men struggling for life in the Rocky Mountains, in a dark and rainy night. The victory was complete. The number of prisoners taken at the time was considerable, but has since been greatly increased. There will probably be a thousand, as Col. Pegram, with six hundred men, after wandering in the hills for thirty-six hours, and being completely hemmed in, sent in to Gen. McClellan, proposing to surrender as prisoners of war. The General required an *unconditional surrender*, to which Col. Pegram submitted. He was brought into our camp at Beverly yesterday. His force is chiefly from Easton, Va., and was made up of their chivalry. Among the prisoners is a Professor in Hampden Sidney College, with a company of his students. It is also said that some of his College boys were killed.

Yesterday, the news came that Gen. Garnett, who commands the rebels at Laurel Hill, was retreating with his whole force, six thousand men, towards the east. He is compelled to take a miserable mountain road, and as Gen. Morris is after him, all his guns and provisions must be captured, and perhaps a large part of his Army. Thus it it will be seen that the back-bone of the rebellion in Western Virginia is completely broken. The question is settled forever. Gen. McClellan has made a splendid beginning of this campaign.

The Union people in this region have been treated by the rebels badly enough. The jail at Beverly was full of them. On hearing the defeat at Rich Mountain, they were taken out and sent to Staunton, twenty-five of them. One Union woman was in the jail, but she was liberated. She reports that another woman was carried away. Col. Pegram's Army had been very boastful, and fully believed that the Yankees wouldn't fight. It is said that at Rich Hill they had, in anticipation of a battle, dug a pit into which to throw the killed of the enemy, and labeled it "For Union men." The same pit was filled with their own ghastly dead. FLINT.

U. S. CAMP NEAR HUTTONVILLE, }
RANDOLPH CO., Va., Sunday, July 14, 1861. }

The campaign of Maj.-Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia has terminated in the complete destruction and route of the rebel army. Sublime was Gov. Letcher's proclamation to the people of Western Virginia, and fearful was the retribution to be visited upon the army of the United States for invading the sacred soil of the Old Dominion. Behold the grand sequel! Gen. McClellan has just returned from beyond Cheat Mountain Gap, and no foe could be seen. After burning the bridge at this place, the rebels pushed into the mountains post-haste, and are half way to Staunton by this time. Such was their fear, that they threw away many things; even many soldiers left their muskets in the houses of Secessionists, and doubtless in the woods. The citizens here say that there were nearly 3,000 of them. One of the regiments was on its way to Rich Mountain to reinforce the forts, and within three miles of its destination, when they heard the guns at the battle, and, soon after the news of the rout, wheeled about and started for Staunton. Gen. McClellan feared that they might make a stand in the Cheat Mountain Gap—but their haste would not permit. Gen. Garnett, with six thousand men, is also on what Col. McCook calls "a clean trot" for Richmond. He is in the mountains northeast of Beverly, and Gen. Morris is after him; and unless he throws away all his guns and heavy incumbrances, and is nimble on foot, will surely take him. Glorious, isn't it! With the exception of a small force near Charlestown, on the Kanawha River, Gen. McClellan has swept the rebels out of all that part of Virginia which belongs to his military district. The rebellion can never organize itself again in this region. Gov. Pierpont and his new Government will have free scope. The course of our Army has been most magnanimous in its treatment of the people. In the neighborhood of the camps, at all houses, there is, on the arrival of the Army, a guard stationed to protect the timid from their own fears. On the march from Beverly to this place, many of the houses were vacated entirely by men, women and children, all having been put in mortal fear by the terrible stories of our atrocities. In many cases, the men (Secessionists) fled, leaving their families, and these locked up in their houses, and closed the curtains, except, alas! when woman's irrepressible curiosity overcame them, and a slightly-drawn corner of the curtain revealed the gazing eye. A few who were Union people, stood in their front doors and yards and waved their handkerchiefs, in the highest joy. There was not the slightest difficulty in determining the character and sympathies of the people, by their appearance, as the United States Army marched by. Around Huttonville, the slaves, who were told that we should cut off their hands to disable them from working for their masters, are delighted with the army pageant, and come about in great freedom, and tell with great joy how they had been frightened and humbugged. Several Secessionists who had fled to the hills have returned. One man who had fled, driving away his cattle, came back, and was so well pleased with the Northerners that he brought back his cattle to sell them to feed our soldiers.

Where Gen. McClellan will go from this point is not known—perhaps to the Kanawha region, to pay his respects to Gov. Wise. Foolish as the Governor is, he is too wise to be caught in the vicinity of Gen. McClellan. We feel very proud of our wise and brave young Major-General. There is a future before him, if his life be spared, which he will make illustrious. He is the son-in-law of Major Marcy, of the United States Army. In conversation with Major Marcy about his Red River Exploration some years ago, he pleasantly remarked that then McClellan was a Lieutenant under him, but now he (Marcy) was under McClellan.

P. S.—The news reached the camp to-night that Gen. Garnett is killed. He was followed into the mountains by Gen. Hill. He lost one cannon, several men killed, and several men taken prisoners. I am informed that the Seventh and Ninth Indiana Regiments, Cols. Dumont and Milroy, Fourteenth Ohio, Col. Steadman, and First Artillery, Ohio, Col. Barnett, were engaged in this work of routing the rebels in the mountains. I go up to Beverly to-day and shall learn all the particulars. FLINT.

IMPORTANT FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTS OF THE BULL'S RUN FIGHT—GOV. LETCHER CALLS FOR ALL THE TROOPS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 19.

The Leesburgh *Democratic Mirror Extra*, of July 19, says: We have just learned that a sanguinary battle took place at Bull's Run, near Manassas Junction, on yesterday, July 18, in which the enemy met with terrible loss. The following letter, from a perfectly reliable gentleman, was sent to us at 7 o'clock this morning, July 19. We will endeavor to give to our friends from time to time the latest information from the scene of action. Two passengers, who also left the Junction yesterday evening, confirm the statements of our correspondent, and say that the victory was overwhelming:

NEAR NIDDLESBURGH, Friday, July 19.

I left Manassas Junction last night at sundown. Our troops had very severe fighting on Bull's Run, about three miles distant from the Junction, nearly all day yesterday. The artillery was in full play from 9 A. M. until between 4 and 5 P. M., with two or three intervals of about one hour each. The enemy's loss is thought to be very heavy. Ours is comparatively light. Marye, of the Alexandria Riflemen, and Sangster, of the same company, are killed. A good many of same regiment are wounded, among them Capt. Dulany, severely. I could not learn that any of the Guard were killed or wounded, though I did all in my power to ascertain. The regiment to which we are attached covered itself with glory, but were unfortunately fired into by a Mississippi Regiment by mistake. The enemy were repulsed three different times with heavy loss. To use the expression of one of their men taken prisoner, "They were slaughtered like sheep,"—among them several field officers. F. L. FRED.

The city has been all day excited by rumors about the fight at Bull's Run. The reports are as various as they are ridiculous. One account purports to emanate from a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Union Army at Fairfax, and was received by telegraph by Mr. Early, a lawyer in this city. According to this statement, the Union loss was 2,000 killed and 4,000 wounded and prisoners. The report is not credited.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has called out all the militia in Eastern Virginia, in response to a requisition from Jeff. Davis.

Attorney-General Benjamin has issued a circular of instructions to Marshals in relation to prisoners of war and persons captured at sea. The following are the most important points:

First—All persons captured at sea, and placeed in custody of the Marshals, are at once to be confined in such manner as to prevent their obtaining any information which could be made useful to the enemy.

Second—All persons captured on board of vessels, whether armed or unarmed, employed in the public service of the United States, are to be considered as prisoners of war. All persons employed in the service of the enemy are to be considered as prisoners of war, even when captured on unarmed vessels not employed in the public service of the enemy. Persons captured on private unarmed vessels, and not employed in the public service of the enemy, are not prisoners of war.

Third.—As soon as the Marshal shall have received into custody persons captured at sea, he shall make out a list of their names, rank and position, and submit one copy thereof to the Judge of the Court, and another to the captors, or their proctor, for the purpose of designating such as are to be detained as witnesses.

Fourth—After seperating those who are to be detained in confinement as witnesses, the Marshal will at once deliver to the commander of the military post all the prisoners of war, and will transport to the frontier, and place beyond the limits of Confederacy, all such alien enemies as are not prisoners of war.

EROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 19.

The Kanawha correspondent of the *Gazette* says, on the morning of the 18th, Gen. Cox ordered the Twelfth Ohio, two companies of the Twenty-first Ohio, two guns of the Cleveland Artillery and Ironton Cavalry to reconnoitre for a supposed masked battery near the mouth of the Pope Creek.

On reaching the creek four miles from Gen. Cox's head-quarters, they discovered the enemy 1,500 strong, strongly entrenched on Scarcey Hill with a masked battery of two guns. On reaching the creek our men were fired upon from the masked battery and from a log house. Our men after firing 40 rounds crossed the

[*Continued on Eighth Page*

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF CAMP EQUIPAGE—SHABBY UNIFORMS—THE PROPOSED ATTACK ON SEWALL'S POINT—THE THREE MONTHS MEN—THE ALLEN COURT-MARTIAL.

Correspondence of New-York Times.

Fort Monroe, Monday, July 15, 1861.

This long neglected division of the Army is just beginning to receive attention from the powers that be. To-day, the steamer *Adelaide* and *Georgiana* arrived from Baltimore, with a heavy freight of boxes, containing tents and their appendages, knapsacks, military coats, caps, pantaloons, cartridge boxes, and various articles of camp equipage, all consigned to Capt. Grier Tallmadge, the United States Quartermaster at this post. These articles are all much needed, and hitherto it has been impossible for the officers at the fortress to supply the pressing requisitions made on them by the Regimental Quartermasters. Large supplies of wagons, horses, mules and harness, are also, it is understood, shortly to arrive here. The lack of proper means of conveyance has been a serious drawback hitherto to the advance of our troops further into the sacred soil of Virginia.

Several of the regiments located in this vicinity, and at Newport's News, have suffered severely from the lack of shoes, clothing, camp equipage, and various articles of prime necessity. Shoddy uniforms, inferior shirts, and shoes of the frailest and shabbiest make, have literally fallen from the limbs of the soldiers of the Empire State, reducing our forces to ragged regiments and shoeless brigades. Some time since it was stated that the New-York troops, who were the victims to these disgraceful swindles, were to receive other uniforms of a better kind. Thus far, however, only the echo of a promise has reached us.

Some days since there was to have been a grand combined attack of the land and water forces upon Sewall's Point battery. The steamers and war vessels *Minnesota*, *Susquehanna*, *Cumberland*, *Roanoke*, *Santee* and others too numerous to mention, were gathered together in Hampton Roads, and Commodores Stringham and Pendergrast, and other naval officers, it is understood, held a conference with Gen. Butler and advised an attack. But the General "didn't see it"—thought it was best to make the attack by a land force—wasn't ready—couldn't do it now, and wouldn't; and so the affair, for which much preparation had been made, fell through. Commodore Pendergrast, it is said, was disgusted. However this may be, it is certain that soon after he pointed his peak southward, and now his broad pennant is fluttering in the balmy breezes of the Gulf Stream. The golden opportunity for an effective blow at this battery has passed. Soon after this, the rebels, as if informed of our indecision, commenced work in earnest in the vicinity of Sewall's Point. They have cut and cleaned away the brushwood, and have built immense fires to burn up the debris of the forest which lines the shore. They have now an unobstructed view of Fort Monroe. The enemy's battery at Willoughby's Point is now said to be nearly completed, and with the heavy guns in their possession, can without doubt throw shell inside of the walls of the fort. The enemy are evidently becoming more bold and defiant. Their operations are plainly visible by aid of a glass.

The Massachusetts Third and Fourth Regiments will return home on Wednesday, the term of their three months enlistment expiring on that day. There are a few companies of Massachusetts troops unattached, which will remain, they having volunteered for three years. The term of service of the First Vermont Regiment will expire soon, when this fine body of men will also return to their homes. There will then remain six regiments, located between Fort Monroe and Hampton, and eight regiments at Newport's News.

The Allen Court-martial has buried itself in a fog at its very commencement. When Gen. Price gave his testimony, it leaked out that he had not made the charges against Col. Allen, and further investigation authorized the belief that Gen. Butler was himself the prosecutor. Col. Allen's counsel then urged that the prosecutor could not detail the members of the Court. This was a fact so apparent that the Court immediately adjourned for the day, to allow individual members to inwardly digest the mooted point. There are several other nice questions raised; one of which is, whether a United States officer—(Col. Dimmick presides)—can assist in the court-martialing of a State military officer, which Col. Allen claims to be. The Court is disposed to give the charges a thorough investigation, being somewhat incited thereto by the fact that Col. Allen's counsel made the mistake of having a controversy with the Court in the first stages of the trial. I learn from a prominent member of the Court that there is considerable probability of conviction. Col. Duryee was originally detailed as one of the members of the Court, but was peremptorily ruled out by Col. Allen's counsel. The Court is open to the public, and any one may look in upon its deliberations, except when the doors are closed for consultation.

There is a strong impression here that Gen. Butler will not pass the ordeal of the Senate. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought. Whether justly or unjustly, it is nevertheless true, that the feeling here against Gen. Butler is very strong and decided. I have not yet met the first officer who volunteers a remark in his defence, while both regulars and volunteers talk against him whenever they can do so without the danger of being court-martialed. It is undoubtedly true that he has failed to impress favorably the officers and troops under his command. His manner is cold, austere and forbidding, repulsive rather than winning. Instead of warmly taking inexperienced officers by the hand and pointing out to them in a kind manner the path of duty, he seems to delight in crushing them out with austerity, frigidity and harshness. Woe to the luckless Captain, or Lieutenant upon whom the glitter of his phosphorescent eye—brilliant but cold—falls with displeasure. As the unfortunate official beats a hasty retreat under the batteries of shrugs and flashes from his General, his only consolation is that of the poet who rejoiced that only one struck him at the same time—

> "Two suns the world could ne'er endure,
> Nor man thy double glance—
> So nature set thy right eye straight
> And turned thy left askance."

Gen. Butler has been in command here over two months, during which time, if he had possessed the genius of the soldier, and the courage of a hero, he might have made a record that would have gone down imperishably into history. Now Great Bethel is the only monument of his prowess here.

When anything new "turns up" you will hear again from MICAWBER.

DEPARTURE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS THIRD AND FOURTH REGIMENTS—THE ALLEN COURT-MARTIAL, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fort Monroe, Va., Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Yesterday, the Massachusetts Third left here on a transport for Boston, and to-day the Massachusetts Fourth followed suit. On the occasion of both these regiments leaving, Gen. Butler improved the opportunity to make a speech. Yesterday, his oratorical efforts fell still-born upon his listeners. They stood in respectful silence, heard the General through, and, when he left, not a murmur of applause, not a breath of enthusiasm, greeted his well-meant sentences and fine turned periods. To-day, it was the same thing over again. The General told them that he had always put the troops of Massachusetts in the advance—they were the first to land here, as well as the first to leave. He gave them the post of honor at Bethel—the front of the work on the intrenchments opposite Hampton—and at all times the post of danger, as well as of honor. When the speech was finished, the General rode off, the same ominous silence falling chillingly upon his speech. Not a breath of approval—not a sign of applause—broke the painful stillness of the scene. The Massachusetts Fourth failed "to see it" in the roseate light pictured by their Major-General. Brig.-Gen. Pierce stood near the line of the regiment, evidently with a grim satisfaction, for misery likes company. The General accompanies the Massachusetts Fourth home to-day, but proposes to return, and see the thing out, if the opportunity is vouchsafed to him. Of the two, he is evidently the favorite.

It is understood that Gen. Butler and Gen. Pierce are not on the most cordial terms. The spectre of Great Bethel haunts them both, and like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. No one doubts Gen. Pierce's personal bravery, but the noise and confusion seems to have somewhat disturbed him on that occasion. He anxiously desires another opportunity to earn his spurs and his epaulettes.

The Allen Court-martial has fallen through. On Saturday it adjourned *sine die*. When Gen. Pierce gave his testimony, he stated the fact that he was not an officer of the United States Army. He had applied frequently to Gen. Butler to be mustered into the United States service, but up to this period he has never been mustered in, and is now and has been at all times only a Brigadier-General in the service of the State of Massachusetts. Consequently, all orders and action in relation to New-York regiments were void. This being so, nearly all the troops at Great Bethel were without a legal Brigadier-General. Gen. Butler desired Gen. Pierce to make the charges against Col. Allen; but he declined, for the reason that he did not consider he had any jurisdiction over the conduct of New-York troops. Gen. Butler then became virtually the prosecutor in the case. Then Col. Allen's counsel set up the doctrine that Gen. Butler was not an officer in the United States Army, not having been confirmed by the Senate. Finally the following extract from an act of Congress was read, when the Court-martial adjourned precipitately *sine die*:

> "Whenever a general officer commanding an army, or a Colonel commanding a separate department, shall be the accuser or prosecutor of any officer in the Army of the United States under his command, the general Court-martial for the trial of such officer shall be appointed by the President of the United States."

The President not having appointed the Court-martial, it was held to be void. Col. Allen is, however, still under arrest.

In consequence of the return home of the Massachusetts Fourth to-day, Max Weber's (German) Regiment has been ordered over into Hampton. They struck tents to-day, and will be in their new location ere the going down of the sun.

Col. Carr's Second New-York Regiment yesterday received their first installment of new uniforms from the United States Quartermaster of the Fort—obtaining coats enough for the entire Regiment. The rest of the uniform will be speedily forthcoming. It is to be that of the Regulars of the United States Infantry.

An important movement—the precise nature of which is unknown here—is now in progress by the enemy at Sewell's Point. Considerable forces are being landed there from a small steamer which has made several trips from Norfolk there during the day. Much speculation is indulged in as to the object of the rebels in this movement of troops.

The twelve men previously reported as missing from Col. Bendix's Regiment have not yet been heard from. They have, without doubt been taken prisoners by the enemy, as several days have elapsed since their departure from camp.

The First Vermont Regiment will return home about the 1st of August, their term of enlistment expiring at that time. It is understood that this crack regiment, as well as the Massachusetts Third and Fourth, will probably reorganize, and most of the rank and file return to the scene of action.

MICAWBER.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of July 17 brings us a number of interesting items regarding the rout of the rebels in Western Virginia. It says:

The remains of Gen. Robert Garnett, of the Secession forces at Laurel Hill, who was killed at the Cheat River battle on Sunday morning, was brought up to the city yesterday evening, having been placed in a metalic coffin sent out from this city to Grafton. All of the General's private effects have been carefully preserved, and everything in which the friends of the deceased could have the slightest interest were forwarded with the remains, which were sent last night in charge of the Adams Express, *viâ* Pittsburgh and Baltimore to Washington, whence they will be conveyed, under a flag of truce, to his former home in Virginia.

The depôt was literally packed with people upon the arrival of the train, all being anxious to get a peep at the coffin.

The ball which caused the death of Gen. Garnett was from a Minié musket, and the wound produced is said to be a most terrible one, tearing the body like a common ball. The ball entered the middle of the back and came out just above the breast, tearing through two coats, a vest and under-clothing.

Gen. Garnett was a small, sparely built man, with black eyes, hair and heavy black beard. He was apparently under forty years of age.

A letter received in this city from an officer in the First Virginia Regiment, says that the rebel forces in Western Virginia were totally demoralized. It is reported, with how much truth the writer does not say, that previous to the evacuation of Laurel Hill a desperate fight took place between the Georgians and Virginians. The Georgians, it appears, made the rural Virginians do all the rough work, while they superintended it. Old Virginia couldn't stand this, notwithstanding her zeal in the cause of secesh, and the result was a fight. Some fifty newly made graves were found on the top of the hill. For some days previous to the rout there was no friendly communication between the Georgians and Virginians.

Some of the captured Georgians have been heard to say that they didn't come into Virginia to dig holes, and that the Virginia Hoosiers ought to do the work. They say they are gentlemen and not at all accustomed to excavate. Besides they say they came to help Virginia out of a scrape, and it is inhospitable, to say the least of it, to ask them to dig her ditches.

We learn that a portion of the force under Gen. Hill, who went down towards the Cheat River Pass to cut off the retreat of the rebels under Garnett, came upon a number of retreating South Carolinians, on Monday, near West Union, twenty-five of whom were captured and are now held as prisoners. The South Carolinians say they were retreating towards Moorefield, Hardy County, in the vicinity of which place, it was understood, they were to be reinforced. Garnett's men on Monday, while on their retreat, were almost famished, and some of them rushed into the houses of farmers near West Union, and literally devoured everything they could lay their hands on.

Gen. McClellan is throwing out his forces all along the B. & O. R., as far as Oakland and Piedmont. Gen. Hill is now at Oakland, or was at daylight yesterday morning, though it was supposed that he was about moving to cut off the retreating rebels.

A correspondent gives these particulars of the rebel camp near Laurel Hill: "I visited their camp yesterday, and Mr. Musto, the gentleman upon whose farm the camp is, informed me that the rebels had been there just four weeks; at first about 2,000 strong, daily receiving reinforcements, until, as he supposed, they were from 3,500 to 5,000 strong. They certainly deserve much credit for the great amount of industry and skill exhibited in their preparations for their defence. I will not attempt an elaborate description of the work, as that will require a great many military phrases with which I am not familiar, but will give a few of the general outlines. The camp is formed upon two knolls, which slope in three directions, forming a kind of triangular hollow, through which the Beverly Pike passes. Two strong batteries, composed of green timber and clay, with three pieces each, are built upon these knolls, commanding the pike from this side, evidently expecting to be attacked from this quarter. Around each of these batteries are deep intrenchments and heavy barricades. Heavy intrenchments are dug around the entire camp, containing, I suppose, an area of one hundred acres. It is, perhaps, the most substantial and complete work of its kind ever built in this country, and was, undoubtedly, intended for their stronghold in Western Virginia. Col. Hubbard has taken charge of, and is now guarding it. In looking over the camp, I discovered fourteen graves, nine in one spot and five in another. Three of these had inscriptions upon them, which may be of some interest to your readers, of which the following are *fac simile* copies:

Charles U. Goff, of Richmond, Va., Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, who was shot in action, July 1, 1861. Aged 10 years.

John E. Blake, of Richmond, Va., Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, who was killed in action, July 10, 1861. Aged 19 years.

W. S. Clay, First Regiment Georgia Volunteers, July 1, 1861. Aged 17 years.

Some 1,500 troops are still here, guarding this camp. Major Duvall has command at Phillippa, and is guarding that place.

A correspondent of the Columbus (Ohio) *City Fact* says, that among the prisoners taken near Laurel Hill on the 10th was a Georgia soldier, who was much surprised when he was furnished with a good breakfast, as he expected to be hung within five minutes after he was taken. He thought there were about 9,000 rebels, and that the best troops in the South were there,—among them a regiment from Georgia and one from Alabama. He said "the different regiments under Gen. Garnett were kept separate as far as practicable, and were all told that the moment they fell into the hands of the 'nigger-stealing Yankees' they would be strung up." He thought "there were many Union men among them who would not fight, but would desert, or leave in some way, the first opportunity." He also said "they had taken all the provisions they wanted from the Virginians, and had not paid for them; they had plenty of ammunition, were well intrenched, and intended to fight.

Laurel Hill: James F. Burris, a native of Ohio, lived at Buckhannon; C. A. Burner, First Lieutenant in Jenkins' Cavalry; D. W. Harris, private in Capt. Bradford's Barbour Grays, Jackson Regiment; J. M. Easterling, private, Esterville Davis Guards.

Lieut. Burner is a fair specimen of the whisky-drinking nigger-driver, continually swearing, and says "there's no use talking, we will be whipped home again."

THE CONTRABAND AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A letter to the Boston *Traveller*, dated at Hampton, Va., July 10, says:

"Your correspondent has been obliged to interrupt his letters for some days, being specially detailed at head-quarters on a peculiar and responsible duty. On Monday morning last he was deputed to collect the colored men together, enrol them and put them to work on our intrenchments. Word was then passed around that they must meet at the Court-house yard when the bell was rung. They came as required, and went into the Court-house.

Your correspondent then made a few remarks to them saying that they had been put to work on the intrenchments of the Secessionists, and that we needed their services. That they would only be required to do what white men were doing—that they should be treated kindly and no one should be required to work if he was unwell or beyond his capacity; that they would be furnished with soldier's rations of food, and that he hoped when he should go home to be able to tell the Northern people that colored men were as industrious as the whites. They evinced no displeasure. Their names, ages, and the names of their masters were taken. A few old or sick men were excused, and those now engaged at officers' quarters were not called upon.

In the afternoon they went to work between 2 and 3, and worked till 6. Tuesday and to-day they have worked between seven and eight hours each day, coming together between 4 and 5 A. M., and working two hours before breakfast. There was some sulkiness in one or two at first, but it has passed away. The men were treated with kindness, were all allowed to rest for fifteen minutes at intervals, and they were requested to take other rests if they felt unable to keep on. They worked well and were cheerful. There were sixty-four in all, three or four of them having come into Hampton since Monday. They have thrown up an intrenchment 250 feet in length, and if your readers could see how handsomely and well it is done, they would confess that the negro can do some things as well as the white man. To-day, as usual, they were dismissed at 11 A. M. to come together at 3 P. M.

The contrabands are curious as to what shall be their fate. One or two told me that after working on our intrenchments it would go hard with them if their master's returned. One inquired suspiciously why his master's name was taken down. All hope that, some how or other, they will soon be free, and that their fugitive masters will never return. They call me by various titles, as boss, massa, general, &c. The post of an overseer of negroes in Virginia is certainly a new one for a pretty earnest Massachusetts Republican to occupy, and as your correspondent addressed them, there was one message which he then wished he could deliver to them, and that was that the hour of their emancipation had come. Indeed, in conversation with one or many, I tell them all that they are as much entitled to their freedom as I am to mine.

And will the Government be so false as ever to fail to protect every negro who has ever served our officers or men, helped to build our defences, or in any way aided our cause? If it shall ever be so base and treacherous as that, it will deserve to be a thousand times overthrown, and be forevr accursed among the nations. Whatever may be our general duty to this oppressed race, to such as we have thus employed, our national faith and our personal honor are pledged. The code of a gentleman, to say nothing of the grander law of rectitude, at least necessitates protection to that extent.

Yesterday I was at the Fort for the purpose of inquiring whether rations could be furnished to the negroes on account of their wives and children—it being manifest justice to provide for their families, whom they could not labor to support while so employed. This suggestion was cordially responded to, and rations ordered for them. This morning I inquired of each man whether he had a wife and children. In some instances the melancholy answer was given that he had had a wife, but she had been sold and carried off.

Some of the colored men who are at work have no shoes. They can use the pick without them, but it is more difficult to use the shovel. Shoes cannot be obtained for them without a special order from Washington.

Some slaves come into our pickets every day, having escaped from their masters. Some vacant buildings are assigned to them, and they are set to work.

Your readers will, I trust, not complain that I have so much to say about the negroes. They are the main feature of interest here. This is our first introduction to slave-life in Virginia, and we are now summoned to confront the gravest question of the war. God grant that we may have the courage and forecast to meet it! The anxious student of passing events cannot fail to find in the slave society, which is now presented, objects for perpetual reflection.

Since our regiments have been here, we have been engaged on guard and picket duty. One night we were out till morning, expecting an attack of cavalry. Our officers gave us special directions for our conduct in the anticipated attack. Many of us were stationed as sentinels to the distance of a mile or two into the country.

The bridge over Hampton Creek is still unbuilt. Indeed, work on it is suspended, and the timber requisite is to be obtained from Portland. There has been the most extraordinary delay about the rebuilding of this bridge. There is timber here; if from no other source it can be obtained from the houses of traitors who have abandoned their property. The bridge is needed, both for convenience and protection, and any two or four companies can furnish men to complete it in two days. Still the work goes sleepily on or is intermitted.

P.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR FORTRESS MONROE.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Fortress Monroe, under date of July 15:

"Last Friday afternoon a company of thirty-five men under command of Lieutenants Herringer and Mosebach, of Col. Bendix's regiment, requested permission to go outside the pickets, for the avowed purpose of procuring brush with which to construct temporary awnings for their camp. Soon after passing the picket line, however, they perverted the object of the expedition to a general foraging and pillaging, each man going pretty much where, and behaving very much as he pleased.

When about three miles from the camp, they came upon a colored man, who informed them that not far ahead were the pickets of the enemy, a company of ten men, who could be easily surrounded, surprised and taken. The negro offered to act as a guide, and the company very readily accepted his services, and proceeded in his trail. They journeyed thus until after dark, when they were surprised to find that they had been led into an ambuscade, and were themselves "surrounded," and about to be "taken." About two hundred secession cavalry came in upon them on three sides in the woods. The company were thrown into confusion, and broken in pieces, the men running in all directions, and the rebels opening upon them a lively fire.

Those who were fortunate enough to escape were terribly lacerated and torn by briers and bushes, through which they made a precipitate retreat, dashing through morasses and swimming streams and ponds which lay in their way. Through such a *per ardua* journey they came straggling one by one into camp. The arrival of one of the Lieutenants, who is quite severely wounded, occurred this morning, and there are now only an officer and ten men still missing. This number includes those killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and is surprisingly small when we consider the advantage in the hands of the rebels.

Lieut. T. Derringer was wounded upon a horse which he had borrowed from Col. Phelps. He was shot and seen to fall, and it was at the first reported that he had been killed. Subsequent intelligence leads me to believe that his horse was shot and fell upon him, so as to confine him till he was captured by the rebels as a prisoner. He has not returned.

It is believed that a truce flag was to-day sent from Newport's News, to ascertain how many of our men are killed, if possible, to obtain possession of their bodies, and make arrangement concerning the prisoners. I have, however, just been informed that such is not the case; that a request was sent in to Col. Phelps for permission for such an expedition, and that he has sent the request to Gen. Butler, desiring that he will refuse to grant it. Col. Benedix's regiment seems to be fated.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT SHIP ISLAND.

The following account of an encounter between a National vessel and the batteries on Ship Island is communicated to the New-Orleans *Crescent* by a witness, who evidently saw with Confederate eyes:

"About 5 o'clock A. M. the *Gray Cloud* was seen steering for Ship Island, with the *Gregon* about five miles behind her. When about half way between Cat and Ship Islands, we observed her suddenly turn back. Thinking from her action that something was wrong at the Island, we turned our attention that way, and in a short time saw the smoke of a gun, which was soon followed by many others—about fifty in all. Ascending the highest elevation then convenient, 35 to 40 feet above the water, we distinctly saw a ship, which we presumed to be the *Massachusetts*, lying on the outside of the island, about one mile to the Southwest of the lighthouse. For about twenty minutes the shots passed freely between the vessel and our batteries, (on which latter we could see flags flying,) when after a heavy report from our 64-pounder the ship ceased firing, and steamed to the eastward until she had, from our range, left the lighthouse fully half a mile to the westward, when she hoisted a sail as if to aid her engines, but as there was apparently no wind to assist her (there was certainly none where we were) she lowered her sail, turned, and came back to the pass between the islands.

From the slow progress she made, being three hours traveling what we calculated a distance of about fifteen miles, we concluded she was badly injured, and not wishing to sink in the deep water on the outside of the island, she preferred coming inside, surrendering, and running aground on Cat Island Spit, for which she was apparently making; and from our batteries not opening on her as she passed their range, we presume she must have shown a flag of distress. As soon as she first started eastward, the *Gray Cloud*, which had stopped on meeting the *Oregon* near the high sand hills, where both boats remained until the firing was over, resumed her course to the fort, preceded by the *Oregon*. They landed, and when the was her final resting place, they were, we considered, fully within range of her guns if she had been belligerently disposed. The writer left for Pass Christian by land at 9 o'clock, up to which time there had been no renewal of the action, and was much surprised to learn from passengers on a sail-boat that the firing had been renewed about that time."

THE PIRATES.

The following statement is published in the Philadelphia *North American*:

On Board Ship Mary Goodell, off Cape Cod, July 11, 1861.

Mr. Morton McMichael:

Sir: I send you a report of the capture of the brig *John Welsh*, of Philadelphia, by privateer *Jeff. Davis*, lat. 38° 50' north, lon. 69° 25' west, on July 6. At 7 A. M. we saw a sail ahead, standing southward; at 8 A. M. she tacked to the northward and westward. She appeared like a foreign vessel, as her sails were hemp canvas. At 8:30 she set the French flag, and I supposed she was of that nation by the look of her and her sails; at 9 A. M. she fired a shot across our bow. I took in studding sails and hove to, supposing her to be a French naval vessel. When her boat came alongside, the French flag was hauled down and the Confederate flag run up. I was then within a quarter of a mile of her. The wind was very light at the time. I had no thought of her character until the Confederate flag was up, and I was boarded in two minutes time by eight men well armed. They hauled down our flag and demanded the brig's papers. We were all taken on board the *Davis*, and a prize-crew took charge of the brig. They took all the stores, except enough to last two to three weeks, and started southward with her. I was bound from Trinidad de Cuba for Falmouth, England, with 273 hogsheads, 54 tierces, 28 barrels and 436 boxes of sugar, belonging to Salvador Zalueta, of Trinidad de Cuba, and a certificate from the English Consul attached. The same day they captured the schooner *Enchantress*, from Boston for St. Jago de Cuba, which was treated the same way. On the 7th they captured the schooner *S. J. Warren*, of New-York, from New-York for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; treated the same. On the 9th they captured ship *Mary Goodell*, of New-York, from New-York for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; and the brig *Mary Thompson*, of Searsport, came down, and she was taken soon after. As the ship's cargo was mostly lumber, and she drawing 18 feet, they thought they could not get her into a port South; and, as they had 21 prisoners on board of the privateer, they would release the ship, and put 12 of the prisoners—3 captains, 4 mates, 3 seamen and 2 boys—on board the ship, and let her off. The brig has a prize crew, and was sent South, or that was the intention when we left. We were treated very well while on board. They kept our seamen. Five seamen from the ship joined them; only one of the others from the three vessels. They say there are a number of privateers fitting out in Charleston and Savannah.

The *Jeff. Davis* is the brig (slaver) *Echo*. She has two 32's, two 24-pounders, and a long swivel, and had seventy men, with plenty of small arms. We were the first vessel, as far as I could learn, captured. She was six days from Charleston when she took us and the others—in all five vessels. The French flag was not hauled down until the boat with armed men was alongside ready to board, and no one thought of her character until too late. I expect to be landed in Portland if the weather permits.

Yours, with respect, JOHN C. FIFIELD,
Master of brig *John Welsh*.

The Portland *Advertiser* of July 15 says: "After the escape of the privateer *Echo*, or *Jeff. Davis*, as she is otherwise reported, from Charleston harbor, running the blockade, a nautical school vessel lying in the inside harbor, dropped down and took her place; and being a vessel of the same size and similar rig, served to blind the eyes of the officers of the blockading fleet. The sloop-of-war *Preble*, which sailed from Boston on Friday, was boarded off Highland Light and put in possession of the particulars of the depredations of the piratical craft. The Revenue Cutters *Caleb Cushing* and *Morris*, and sloop-of-war *Vincennes* sailed on Friday night, and the gun-boat *Pembroke* on Saturday, in pursuit of the pirate.

Capt. Smith, of the schooner *J. S. Waring*, gives the following description of the *Jefferson Davis*: "The privateer *Jefferson Davis* is a full-rigged brig, having three jibs and foretopmast staysail; also main, middle, and maintopmast staysail. She mounted a long 18-pound pivot gun amidships, always covered with a man-of-war's mess cloth. She also carried two short 18-pound guns in the waist, and two short 12-pounders on the topgallant forecastle. The funnel was covered with wood, and looked like a gun mounted, but she had nothing of the kind there. She had an iron rail around her quarter, and kept a tarpaulin hung upon the starboard side of the quarter, and kept a lot of studdingsail booms hung over the stern. She carried a whale boat on the larboard quarter, and a yawl boat on the starboard quarter; had all hemp sails except the maintopgallantsail, which was of cotton. No person would think she was a privateer, but would be more likely to take her for a whaler."

The Fall River *News* states that the schooner *N. B. Borden* arrived at that port from Cardenas, reports being chased by a supposed privateer bark, July 6, when in lat. 20, long. 17.55, but the schooner proved to be the best sailer and escaped.

The Philadelphia *Press* of July 15 says: "It is probable that the privateer *Sumter*, which recently captured a number of American vessels near Cienfuegos, has 'caught a Tartar,' after all. We were yesterday shown a letter from that port, dated July 9, 1861, and received by a gentleman in this city, which says:

'Yesterday five American vessels left here for different ports in the United States, and one bark bound to England. There was a privateer outside, which captured five of them, and brought them back to this port. The privateer was a steamer named *Habana*. She is now under the guns of the fort. They say they will not let her leave here. She is now out of coal. More soldiers have been sent for. I do not know what will be the result, but I hope every one of them will be hanged.'

The privateer *Sumter* is supposed to have been formerly known as the steamer *Marquis de la Habana*, which was sent from Cuba to Vera Cruz in March, 1860, to aid Gen. Miramon. It was there captured by the American fleet, and sent to New-Orleans, at which port it was recently fitted out for its piratical mission.

We learn from an authentic source, that the vessels referred to in the letter from which we have quoted were captured when about eighteen miles out from Cienfuegos, and that *four of the cargoes and one of the ships* belonged to Mr. Terry, a very weathy merchant, who resides in that town."

THE COMMANDER OF THE SUMTER.

Capt. Raphael Semmes, the commander of the Southern privateer *Sumter*, is a native of the State of Maryland, and is a person of much nautical experience, having entered the United States Navy on the 1st of April, 1826. He has had over eleven years active service at sea, and about ten years duty on shore; the balance of his time has been unemployed. His last sea duty was in the year 1849. He was appointed commander on the 14th of September, 1854. For the last two or three years he has acted as the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board. He commanded the United States brig *Somers*, which was capsized, in a gale off Vera Cruz in 1846. It will be recollected that 37 of the crew and three midshipmen were lost by the accident. Then Commander Semmes held a Lieutenant's commission—a position that he also held on the United States frigate *Raritan* the year following. At the time of the Mexican war he was regarded as a brave and gallant officer, and he performed many daring acts, for which he received great praise; but, like many others of our military and naval officers, he resigned at the commencement of our present national difficulties, preferring to follow the fortunes of the seceded States than to remain loyal to the Union that he had served faithfully for so many years.

At the time of the Mexican war he was engaged in a lengthy correspondence with Gen. Scott, Commodore Perry, and others, relative to the release of Passed Midshipman Robert C. Rogers, who was attached to the *Somers*, and was made prisoner by the Mexican authorities, and kept in close confinement. He was anxious that he should be sent with an escort to the Mexican commander, to arrange for the deliverance of Mr. Rogers. Gen. Scott at one time promised him that his wish should be complied with, but thought better of it afterwards, the Government taking it into its own hands.

TROUBLE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

From the Leavenworth (K.) Conservative, July 9.

Col. W G. Coffin arrived here from the Indian Territory on Monday. Col. Coffin is the Superintendent appointed by the present Administration to take charge of the following agencies in the Indian Territory: the Osage, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw, and Wishitaw. A few weeks ago he left here fort Smith, which is the head-quarters of Mr. Elias Rector, his predecessor.

He was only able to penetrate about 115 miles into the Territory. The former Superintendent claims still to hold office by virtue of a commission from the Confederate States. The Secessionists have got the upper hand, and have succeeded in producing such a reign of terror, that Union sentiments can no longer be publicly proclaimed.

As soon as it was learned that Col. Coffin was in the Territory for the purpose of taking control of the Indian Office, a systematic attempt was made to capture him. Fifty Arkansas rangers went to Tahlequah in pursuit of him, and a regiment of eight hundred, composed of Arkansans, Indians and Half-breeds, lay in wait for him a week at Maysville. He was pursued by a band of rangers in his flight towards our Southern boundary, but, by making sixty miles in nine hours, reached Crawford Seminary, where he found friends to aid him. When he left that place, his pursuers were within three miles of him. By stratagem he eluded them, and reached Kansas in safety.

From the statements of Col. Coffin it is evident that the Indian Territory is in the worst possible condition. Since the departure of the United States troops from Forts Smith, Cobb, Washita and Arbuckle, the Secessionists have carried matters with a high hand. About $18,000 of money due to the Indians has disappeared and gone to the Confederates. Corn, bacon, and other supplies intended for Indians, have been confiscated in the most approved rebel manner. Col. Coffin has communicated these facts to the Secretary of the Interior, and advised the withholding of money from Indian Agents who are committed to the rebellion.

More than half of the Cherokees are slave-holders, and there are as many slaves as Indians in that nation.

It will be remembered that, not long ago, Gov. Harris, of the Chickasaw Nation, called a "Confederate" Indian Convention. In his proclamation, he said: "The Chickasaws can no longer look for pro

United States, *there being no such Government*. It behooves us, then, to assume our independence, and to take such steps separately, or in concert with other Indian nations, as will enable us to obtain a recognition of it, and to assume our rights in lands and moneys."

That Convention was held on the 24th of June, but broke up in a row.

Enough has already been done in the Indian Territory to justify armed interference on the part of the Government.

We heard Gen. Lane say, in a very remarkable speech delivered at Topeka, four years ago: "I am a Crusader in the cause of Freedom. I do not believe God will let me die until all territory is free between Kansas and the Gulf of Mexico." Lane is now a Brigadier-General of this Department, and those words were prophetic.

THE GREAT COTTON LOAN.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 7.

The experience of every people upon the face of the civilized and uncivilized world alike testifies to the absurdity and the utter unsuccess of governmental interference with things properly pertaining to individuals, and in regard to which men, in their separate, independent and untrammeled capacity alone are competent to deal. Especially is this great truth demonstrable from all attempts hitherto made and still making in various parts of the globe by Governments to control agricultural products or manufactures by agencies of their own, instead of by that mode of free and unrestricted competition among the citizens of the community which the experience and history of the greatest nations have shown to have been most successful and remunerative. To find, therefore, at this late day, when political and economical science have become almost branches of rudimental instruction in countries pretending to civilization and enlightenment, a Government—provisioned though it be—starting upon a new and untried experiment, and trusting for its success upon any expedient, condemned and rejected by the intelligence of mankind, is remarkable and surprising, and we fear the impression it is calculated to make upon the minds of men, otherwise disposed to contemplate favorably the movement which it is advanced ostensibly to promote, will be discouraging indeed. The proposition we allude to is the foolish scheme of converting the provisional authority now in charge of this Confederate Government into a great cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and other joint stock trading company, for perhaps, the immediate enormous profit of the managers and their friends, and to the ultimate injury, loss and grievous disappointment of the great body of people. We do not charge upon President Davis or Vice-President Stephens a deliberate or other purpose of seeking their own aggrandizement when they suggest, or, as Mr. Stephens is doing, stump the country, urging a sale of cotton or other crops to the Confederate authorities; but with all possible deliberation we do assert a more nonsensical, Quixotic or unstatesmanlike proposition has never, since the project of the national workshops in France, by the Socialist Revolutionary Government of that people in 1848, been seriously proposed by any commercial or educated people. We can easily and readily comprehend how a love of newspaper renown for cheap patriotism, or a fear of the permanence of the blockade, or a desire to avoid the payment of debts to the exporting cities, or an idea that high prices can be obtained from a governmental purchaser in depreciated paper which could be used in settlement with unwilling creditors should be inducements very potential, if not irresistible, to induce some men to urge a monopoly of the agricultural market of these States by the persons who have fortuitously found themselves in power; but if the people can find in such irrational, dangerous, impolitic and uncommercial scheme any feature deserving of countenance or encouragement, then we think they will find prosperity and freedom in any system, however revolting, that men in office may choose to commend for their adoption. If Davis, or Stephens, or any political economist of the Government scheme of cotton monopolizing, would condescend to explain how the thing is to be done, perhaps it might tend to modify the harshness of the condemnation every business-man pronounces upon it as presented. Who are to constitute the army of brokers who are to select the cotton—classify, sample and determine its price? Are they to be remunerated by the spontaneous liberality of the planter, or are they to have commissions from both purchaser and seller? Where is it to be stored, who are to have the pressing, what peculiar tone, tint or characteristic in the mixed politics of the day will entitle the common public like ourselves to an equal participation in the profitable drippings that will ooze in such a juicy current from this stupendous fountain of official patronage? Have Messrs. Davis, Stephens, and their associates, any other means or mode of sending cotton and other things to foreign nations, than those the enterprise and ingenuity of men especially conversant with trade and long engaged in it, can put in requisition? Will they descend from their official stilts and respond to these simple inquiries, which the merest tyro in commerce will perceive underlies the whole scheme, so foolish in its conception, so ridiculous in presentation, so dangerously impracticable in the attempt to carry out? We suppose it may be taken for granted that the provisional leaders—Toombs, Benjamin, and all—are of immaculate purity, men beyond the reach of any other motive than springs from the purest, loftiest and most disinterested patriotism; still, are the people so confident of their commercial capacity—admitting the unimpeachable integrity of all the Administration—as to be willing to clothe them with the power to make what they please money wherewith to buy up their crops, and then dispose of the same as their interests, ambition, political schemes, or personal fancies may suggest? The authors of the impracticable and stupid scheme were, we are willing to say, doubtless persuaded that it was one highly eligible and unobjectionable; indeed they were, in charity we believe, wholly incapable of perceiving any objection to it, it looked so fine upon paper or from the stump to call upon planters to come forward and sell their cotton to the pure patriots, who, for large salaries, generously administer their affairs, and take in return its full value in Treasury paper, which, again, they—the planters' creditors—must accept in payment of all claims, or otherwise risk being called malcontents *or Abolitionists*. The merchants, bankers, factors and traders of this and other cities can scarcely have reflected, it seems to us, upon this matter—otherwise it is not credible that they would remain silent, fold their hands and acquiesce, as they too often do, when propositions affecting their own welfare and the best interests of commerce, ruinously, are brought forward. If any planter, *who is out of debt*, desires to *give* a portion of his crop to the Government, by all means let every thanks by press and people be accorded to such commendable and patriotic liberality; or if, on the other hand, planters desire to manifest their faith in the Government, let them instruct their factors, after paying their debts, to invest a proportion of all that remains in the bonds of the Confederacy. There can be no objection to this; on the contrary, as we have said, it will deserve the highest eulogiums; but it is far otherwise with the suspicious scheme of selling the crops to the provisional authorities, at prices to be fixed by men over whom there could be no control exercised, and, too, when the market gives no standard by which they can be regulated. We are strong friends of Mr. Stephens, and have been so many a year; to find him now, however, stumping the country, or drumming it rather, to induce a popular movement for such a scheme, unsettles our faith in his talents, his experience, his political knowledge and his statesmanship. Whether successful or not, the stupid proposition will only be remembered to the reproach of those under whose incubation it was brought forth.

A PRAISEWORTHY MOVEMENT.

The Governor of Wisconsin has addressed to the Governors of the Northern States generally, each a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Executive Office, Madison, Wis., July 4, 1861.

Dear Sir; It seems to be assumed that the moment one of our citizens enlists as a soldier in the service of the United States, he loses to a certain extent his citizenship, and that he is entitled to but little further consideration. This has been at all times an inhuman error, but at this time it is doubly so. The men who have enlisted as soldiers in the present war have not done so for the pay of soldiers, not because they were out of employment. The men who fill the armies of the United States to-day, enlisted with the patriotic purpose of putting down a wicked and nefarious rebellion, and maintaining the integrity of the Federal Government. They are our neighbors and fellow-citizens, who, braver than we are, go to endure the privations of the camp, and to brave the dangers of the battle-field, not only for themselves, but for us.

From Wisconsin—and I doubt not the same may be said of all loyal States—all classes and conditions of men, men of all the professions and avocations and employments of life, swell the ranks of our regiments. There is scarcely a soldier but leaves him a family or social circle broken by his absence. In every conceivable way they make great sacrifices. They carry the honor of their respective States with them, and are pledged to uphold that honor, as well as to punish rebellion. They are entitled to our greatest consideration and care. Whoever defrauds a patriotic, liberty-loving, Government-loving soldier, is a thief. So far as possible, the several States should do, and are doing, all in their power to send their regiments forward well uniformed and provided for the service in which they are to engage. I feel impelled to submit that the duties of the authorities of the several States toward the stalwart-hearted men who go to do our battles for us, do not and cannot end here. The history of all wars tells us that both during their continuance and after their close, thousands of soldiers, sick and diseased, and maimed, go wandering homeward, suffering with privation and want, begging their weary way, and meeting that curious public gaze which has no sympathy or kindness in it. Each State has a rich reversionary interest in the citizen soldiers who represent it, and each State owes to itself and to every soldier, an obligation to take care of that interest.

I have determined, in behalf of Wisconsin, to send with each regiment, men whose sole business it shall be to stay with the regiment, look after its welfare, and to see that every man who, from sickness or the casualties of war, becomes so far disabled that he can no longer endure the fatigues or perform the duties of the camp or field, shall be safely and comfortably returned to this State, and to his family or friends. In health or sickness, in triumph or defeat, those men are ours and our country's, and our obligations and honors equally go with them. May I invite you to co-operate in this movement? The agents appointed by a very large extent, act in concert, and aid each other. I cannot doubt but that by a proper effort, all railroad and steamboat companies, touched by the humanity of the object, can be induced to pass all disabled persons free, upon a certificate from the proper responsible authority, that as such they were honorably discharged from service. The expense will be comparatively light, and the good to result, incalculable. Very respectfully, ALEX. W. RANDALL.

ANOTHER REBEL VERSION.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

Camp Jackson, near Darksville, Va., Thursday, July 4, 1861.

As I have no battle of our own to write about, let me give you the history of that fought by the gallant Virginians at Falling Waters, four miles beyond Martinsburgh, on Tuesday. I have conversed with several officers and soldiers who were engaged in the action, as well as received the statements of prisoners, and am therefore pretty well posted as to the facts.

Since the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, Gen. Jackson's brigade has been stationed in the vicinity of Martinsburgh. It consists of four Virginia regiments and numbers some twenty-six hundred effective men. On Monday, the National troops, to the number of nine thousand, crossed the Potomac from Williamsport, Md. They advanced the next morning, and near Falling Waters encountered a column of Col. Harper's regiment, numbering three hundred and eighty men. The fire was opened from our side, and quickly returned by the enemy, but without any effect on their part, as they fired too high, but with great uniformity and considerable steadiness. Their numbers were formidable, but while Col. Harper's regiment was checking the advance, one concealed 12-pounder, manned by Rev. Capt. Pendleton, opened on two columns that were advancing, as my informant described it to me, "with beautiful regularity through a wheat field." He discharged his single piece five times, and when the smoke had *cleared away the columns that with music and banners and proud step had marched forward in the morning sun were gone.*

Not a vestige was left of the military pageant, save the field strewn with the dead bodies of the dead and dying, and the wounded horses plunging in the agony of their death wounds. Capt. Pendleton, who is a very accomplished artillerist, and a perfect pattern of the Christian minister, estimates the loss of life occasioned by his battery as very considerable—at least [illegible] *killed, and double the number wounded*—and he bases his opinion upon his knowledge of the effectiveness of his piece and what he saw upon the field.

Thus terribly repulsed, it was some time before the enemy could be reformed. They however subsequently came up, and after a few rounds Gen. Jackson *thought it prudent to withdraw* and await reinforcements, as the forces of Patterson were overwhelming in point of strength, and to risk a general engagement would have been hazardous.

In the meantime, Col. Stuart, (formerly of the National Army,) was engaged with the enemy, and succeeded in capturing fifty-three of the Yankees, who were employed as a skirmishing party. With his party of cavalry he rode up, surrounded the skirmishers, *and actually made some of them let down the bars while he and his men rode in and captured them.* Some Pennsylvania Captain has ere this discovered himself minus his Company,

During the action several other prisoners were taken. Some of them in the confusion straggled into our camp, inquiring for their regiments. They are a stolid set, and quite a number were not even aware of their being in Virginia.

The total number of our forces engaged was three hundred and eighty. Other regiments were held in reserve, but at no time engaged. Our loss consisted of one killed and fifteen wounded.

Farris, of Marion County, Ky., belonging to Capt. Avis' company of skirmishers from Winchester, was reported killed, but he turned up alive and fresh yesterday. It appears that during the fight he shot one of the enemy, and then attempted to capture the gun of his foe. In this he was outwitted, for he had advanced but a few yards when crack went a rifle. Unhurt, but much frightened, he fell to the ground and feigned death, thus securing his life.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at fully 150. Such at least is the story told by the Union men. You can easily determine upon which side is the victory. It is true that we had to retire before an immense force, but not until after inflicting a heavy punishment on the intruders.

AID FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A LETTER FROM HON. JOHN S. CARLILE.

Washington, Monday, July 15, 1861.

In the Baltimore *Sun*, of this morning, is published a letter written by me on the 21st June last. I had supposed other signatures than my own were appended to it. During our Convention, and at the darkest time, financially, Mr. Carothers, one of the members from Brooke County, came to me with a letter from some New-York friend of his, saying that a letter written to certain gentlemen (whose names I do not now remember, but they are the persons to whom the letter written by me was addressed) would procure for us the aid we desired, until we could get fairly under way, and requested me to prepare a letter and sign it, and that he and his colleagues would also sign it. I wrote the letter and signed it, and handed it over to Mr. Carothers. The letter had passed out of my mind, and I should probably never have thought of it again, but for seeing it in print this morning. We do not now want the aid that at the time the letter was written was needed. A few days after its date our banks generously came forward and placed ten thousand dollars to the credit of our State authorities, and our sheriffs, who are our tax collectors, are now paying in portions of the revenue, and so far as I am advised, we are now no in want of funds. I have, therefore, to request that our friends who look to another meeting for relief will consider our altered conditions, and not hold the proposed meeting, as we could not accept any aid from that quarter. At the time the letter was written, immediate relief was wanted; our banks supplied it, and if I had remembered the letter, I would at once have so notified those to whom it was written. Very respectfully,

JOHN S. CARLILE.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, New-York.

SLAVE INSURRECTION PLANNED IN ALABAMA.

A lady, who has been for some time a teacher in Northern Alabama, and who left there on the 20th of June, informs the Newburyport *Herald* that much apprehension existed in regard to slave insurrections. About the middle of May one had been planned. A black preacher had told them Lincoln was their Moses to rescue them from bondage. All the details had been arranged, and all the beautiful white girls apportioned to the lot of different negroes. It seemed, however, that two negroes disputed about one very beautiful and wealthy young lady, and in anger one informed of the plot, and means were taken to arrest it. The lady said one great reason she had for leaving was her fear of a slave insurrection.

This lady, who was politely treated, but evidently regarded with suspicion, thinks the Union feeling among the people of Alabama is slight, and that they must be subjugated. They regard their cause as holy, that God is on their side; say that Washington lost more battles than he won, and that in the end they must triumph. They are as sanguine of ultimate success as the North.

FROM RICHMOND.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, of the 13th, writing from Richmond on the 9th, says:

"Two brothers of Baker, the Captain of the privateer *Savannah*, recently captured by the United States Navy, have arrived in the city. They are said to have intelligence of the conviction of their brother, and the officers next in command to him, of piracy. The trial, as you are aware, took place in New-York, and we have no intelligence of the result. I think it rather unlikely, however, that we should not receive information by telegraph, of a decision of so much interest. Be that as it may, Lieut.-Col. Bowman, Capt. Chase, and other prisoners who have been out on parole, have been arrested and placed in close confinement, and it is said that this sudden and unlooked for severity upon the part of our Government was predicated upon the information received in regard to Baker. I do not vouch for the truth of the reason assigned, but give it for what it is worth. If the Government has received such information, it is certainly exercising a very proper precaution in seeing that no possible avenue of escape be left to the prisoners in its hand. It is needless to say their fate will depend upon the treatment Baker receives from the Government of the United States.

Hon. Louis T. Wigfall, late United States Senator from Texas, has been tendered, and has accepted, the command of a battalion of Texas troops now in this State.

Beverly Tucker, Esq., late Consul of the United States at Liverpool, reached this city yesterday. He landed in Canada and came by way of Louisiana. His arrival was rather unexpected, though his return has been looked for for some time.

An attempt was made to procure the release of Hurlbut, the alleged spy, by proceedings in the form of a writ of *habeas corpus*. After a careful hearing, Judge Meredith decided that the benefit of the provisions of the writ did not attach to his case, and he was accordingly remanded to prison. The decision was announced on Saturday."

List of Americans in London and Paris.—The following is a list of Americans in London registered at Gun & Co.'s American Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, for the week ending July 6: S. W. Torrey, J. B. Randall, W. H. Alden, Dr. S. S. Fitch, Hon. J. A. Buttrick, J. Ferrett, S. E. Damerel, L. A. Munn, N. P. Foster, G. Scott, Wm. Adams, Jr., E. P. Carpenter, G. D. Boardman, D. D. Ross, W. A. Hadder, W. B. Lawrence, New-York; G. W. Warren, F. B. Crowinshield, W. Brandstorer, Boston; E. R. Martin, New-Haven, Conn.; E. Paysen, Portland, Me.; D. Joy and family, Syracuse; Rev. T. B. Lyman, Penn.; Dr. McClintock, Paris; A. Provost, Washington City; F. W. Campbell, M. D., Montreal, Canada; W. H. Ward, Auburn, N. Y.; T. Spencer, Worcester; R. C. Wright, Baltimore; J. C. Cook, Middletown, Conn.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, up to July 5, 1861: S. S. Osgood, John Hutton, John B. Hall, W. C. Barnap, Dallett Bliss, S. Tenham, S. A. Samanos and lady, New-York; E. J. Ovington and family, Brooklyn; C. Coleman, Buffalo; Thos. B. Norris, Mrs. Norris and daughter, Newark; B. H. Sanborn, Boston; John Dallett, Jr.; James H. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; Al-

Is there to be a War with England?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some people say we shall have a war with England because she must have Southern cotton that her manufacturers of cotton fabrics may be kept from starving, or it may be from insurrectionary commotions. A war with the United States, even should it result in England's success, would be a very expensive operation for her as well as for us. If something must be done to keep these cotton-workers quiet, why not support them wholly or in part from the public Treasury? This would be vastly cheaper than war and all its present horrors, as well as the long enduring hostile feeling engendered by it between the two nations would be avoided.

England must never forget the fact that, notwithstanding the *entente cordiale* now existing apparently between herself and France, they are natural rivals. France, if not otherwise powerfully engaged, will never let pass a fair opportunity to strike England a heavy blow, and she will make that blow fatal if she can. Could a better opportunity offer than when England is engaged in a struggle with the Colossus of the West? What would be the attitude of the Colossus of the East while the struggle was in progress? Certainly neutrality, as far as intervention between France and England is concerned, or if not neutrality, adhesion to that side where her sympathies and interests would lead her,—the side of the Colossus of the West. Let England beware of war with the United States. What think you?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

LAW REPORTS.

The Excelsior Brigade Still Holds its Own.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel., Sarah B. Griffin vs. *Daniel E. Sickles.*—This is an application made on the part of Sarah B. Griffin for the discharge of Henry B. Griffin, her husband, who, in an unguarded moment, devoted himself to the cause of his country and Daniel E. Sickles, by enlisting in the Excelsior Brigade. His wife says that he was under the influence of his cups when he did it. Mr. Griffin was not produced in Court, in obedience to the writ, but the counsel for the defendant raised a jurisdictional question, which put a *quietus* upon the writ for the present. The ground taken was, that the Court had no jurisdiction. The application should have been made in Richmond County. With this view the Judge assented, and discharged the writ.

Wm. F. Howe for plaintiffs; James H. Coleman for defendant.

The Stealing of One Cent a Felony.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People vs. *Edward Riley.*—The prisoner, who was convicted on the 22d of June last, at a Court of Special Sessions, on a charge of petit larceny, was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and asked for his discharge, on the ground that under the law of 1860 the taking of even the sum of one cent was a felony, and that the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction. The District Attorney acceded to the fact that the Recorder had so held in a previous case. The Justice accordingly discharged the prisoner, taking the same view of the case.

Wm. F. Howe for relator; Mr. Garvin, Assistant District Attorney, opposed.

Application for the Discharge of a Sailor.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Moncrief.

In the matter of the application of Jeremiah Brenan—About two or three weeks ago Jeremiah Brenan went on a bender, and, as sworn to by several good-looking and credible witnesses, got as drunk as he could be. While in this state Mr. Brenan became discouraged with his prospects, and, disgusted with the artificial structure of society in general, he thought that the only place in creation where the prospects of rapid advancement were most likely to be attained, were on board a man-of-war. Mr. Brenan accordingly went to the United States recruiting office, placed his name upon the roll, and became a *jolly tar*. Mrs. Brenan, however, is of a different turn of mind, and like Mrs. Micawber, will not desert Mr. Brenan. While Mr. Brenan was enjoying himself on board the *North Carolina*, "waiting for something to turn up," he was informed by one of the officers that he was wanted upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and forthwith was brought over to see Justice MONCRIEF, who, after hearing all the proofs in the case, concluded Mr. Brenan was sober enough to know what he was about, when he enlisted, and remanded him to the custody of the United States. Mr. Brenan is good for three years.

The Case of the Nelson Sisters—They Prove to be Minors.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Alfred Nelson vs. *James M. Nixon.*—This was an appeal from a judgment recovered in a District Court against Nixon, the lessee of Niblo's Garden, on account of a failure to fulfill the contract under which the Nelson sisters were engaged in the Summer of 1860. The following decision is rendered:

By the Court—DALY, First Judge.—No assignment was necessary to enable the plaintiff to maintain this action. He had the right to sue upon the contract in his own name, though he described himself in the contract as the agent of his sisters, he bound himself personally for the performance of it. He signed the contract, and covenanted that his sisters, and he, as their director, would faithfully, diligently, and to the best of their skill and ability—his sisters by acting, and he by directing their acting—do and perform their part in the contract. His sisters, being minors, could not enter into any obligation that would be binding upon them, and there was, therefore, a good reason why the plaintiff should become personally bound as well for the fulfillment on his part as upon theirs of what was agreed upon. When a party, though acting as the agent of another, binds himself personally for the fulfillment of a contract, he may sue or be sued upon it. It is one of the cases in which an agent may enforce the contract by a suit in his own name; (Story on Agency, p. —,) and it is also a rule that persons, though contracting as agents, are liable, where there is no responsible principal to resort to, (Foley on Agency, 374,) which was the case here. The contract was not signed by the plaintiff's sisters, and if it had been, and they had become formally parties to it, it could not have been enforced against them. It was signed by the plaintiff alone, and was an undertaking on his part, both for him and them. The defendant's remedy for the nonfulfillment of it would have been against the plaintiff. He could have maintained no action against the sisters; and, such being the fact, it can be treated only as a contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, which the plaintiff had a right to enforce by an action in his own name.

The return of the Justice shows that the question put as to the age of one of the sisters was not excluded; it was put and answered. Nor does it appear by the return that the Justice allowed testimony to be given by the plaintiff after both parties had rested; and if he had, it was a matter entirely in his discretion.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Theodore Stuyvesant, for appellants; Henry H. Morange, for respondent.

Prize Cases—Effect of the Act of Congress.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 19.

Before Judge Betts.

Mr. LORD, counsel for claimants in some of the prize causes which have been heard before the Court, this morning called the attention of the Court to the recent Act of Congress authorizing the President to close the ports, as entirely decisive of the question of forfeiture in all these cases.

The provisions of the act to which he referred are, that the President is empowered to close the ports of entry in any District in case of insurrection, and in such case to give notice thereof by proclamation, and if, while said ports are closed, any vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duty, shall enter or attempt to enter said port, the same shall be forfeited.

And also that in case of insurrection, the President shall declare that the inhabitants of such State or portion of a State are in a state of insurrection, and all goods coming therefrom into other ports of the United States, and all proceeding there by land or water, with the vessels carrying them, shall be forfeited.

These provisions, Mr. Lord argued, showed that by construction given by the highest authority, there was no right of forfeiture existing before the passage of the act.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Francis Macdonald and *John Love* were tried and convicted of smuggling five barrels of sugar from on board a vessel in the harbor.

Act for the Protection of Game—Suits to be Brought by the People.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Henry Tomes vs. *John A. Farrington et al.*—This suit was brought in a District Court by Mr. Tomes, President of the New-York Sportsman's Club, to recover the penalty of $25 for an alleged violation of the somewhat noted statute of 1860, in that the defendants had in their possession at their place of business, in this City, and exposed for sale, the fresh venison of one deer. The defendants' answer alleged that the deer referred to had been killed out of this State prior to the day when the statute went into operation, and also denied any knowledge whether the plaintiff was President of the Sportsman's Club. The plaintiff asked judgment on the pleadings, which the Justice refused to give, and dismissed the complaint. The plaintiff appealed.

By the Court—HILTON, J.—The plaintiff undoubtedly supposed he was entitled to sue as a common informer to recover the penalties provided by the act referred to; but it will be seen by refering to Section 9, that there is no express authority given enabling an informer to sue, the language being that "said fine, when collected, shall be paid, one-half to the person making the complaint, and one-half to the Overseers of the Poor, for the use of the poor in the town in which conviction is had." By the common law, a common informer has no right to sue for any penalty; and where he brings a *qui tam* action he must establish his right to do so by showing an express provision in the statute authorizing him to prosecute. In the present instance the statute under which this action has been instituted gives no such authority. It merely declares that one-half of the fine, when collected, shall be paid to the person making the complaint; this only applies to the penalty, when discovered, but does not give the informer the original power to sue for it. (Fleming *vs.* Bailey, 5 East., 313; 2 Black, 437; 3 ib. 160; The King *vs.* Hyman, 7 Tenn. R., 536; 1 Chitty, pl. 109.)

An action to recover the penalties imposed by this statute can only be brought in the name of the people by the public prosecutor. By 1 Revised Statutes (5th ed.), 844, section 204, this duty is imposed upon the District-Attorneys of the several counties of the State, where the penalty incurred exceeds $50, and no other officer is by law specially directed to prosecute; but in this City the Corporation Ordinances (see Ordinances 1859, p. 126, sec. 20) seem to have charged this duty upon the Corporation Attorney. (Laws 1847, chap. 446, sec. 28.)

The judgment was affirmed, with costs.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The wills of the following named persons were duly admitted to probate: Sarah Russell, John L. Newcomb, John Dwyer, Sarah R. Hill, R. Welch. They contain no bequests of public interest.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Bayley et al.* vs. *Lane et al.*—Motion to strike out answer as shown granted, with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 19, 1861.

10,000	U.S.6's 1881, reg'd	90	175	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	78½
15,000	do	90¼	200	do b30	78½
95,000	do	90⅜	150	do	78⅜
23,000	U.S.6s 1881, Coup	90⅜	950	do	78¼
25,000	do	90¼	100	do s7	78½
7,000	U.S.5s 1874 Coup.	81½	100	do s10	78⅛
3,000	Treas.12 p.c.N's	102¾	5	Erie Railroad	27¾
2,000	do	102½	350	Hud. River R	37¾
2,000	Treas.10 p.c.N's.	101½	25	do b30	38
2,450	Trea. 6 ℘ c. 2-year	99¼	100	do s10	37¾
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	78	50	do s15	37½
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '79.	84	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	15
48,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45	140	do	14¾
8,000	do s30	44½	200	Harlem Railroad	11⅝
2,000	do s10	44⅞	100	do b10	11⅝
8,000	Virginia St. 6s	47½	100	do	11½
5,000	Va. 6s, L. Bds	45	150	Harlem R. Pref. b10	28
14,000	N. Car. State 6s	59	50	do	28
6,000	do	59½	100	do b10	27¾
35,000	Missouri St. 6s	45	100	do	27½
7,000	do s30	45	100	Reading R. b60	38½
5,000	do b15	45⅛	100	do b60	38⅜
5,000	do b30	45	200	do b30	38½
5,000	do b30	45½	100	do s30	38
4,000	do	45⅛	150	Mich. Cen. R	46
5,000	do s7	45⅛	15	do	46½
10,000	Mo.6sIss.toSt.J.R.	52	100	do s30	45¾
1,000	Louisiana State6s	58	100	M. So. & N I. G. S.	32
3,000	do	57½	100	do s30	32
8,000	do	57	15	do	32¼
3,000	N. Y. State7s, '70.	106	50	do	32¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	92¼	20	Panama Railroad	111½
3,000	ErieR2dm.b ex.'64	98½	100	Ill. C. R. S. bnw	68
1,000	Hud. R. S.F.Bds.	97	50	do b30	68⅜
1,000	Harlem 1st m.Bs.	97½	50	do b10	68⅜
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m.Bs.	60	50	do	68¼
500	Mich. S. 2d m.Ex.	50	400	do s10	68¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	92	50	Gal. & Chi. R s30	65½
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	40	50	do ....snw	65¾
5,000	do b10	40	150	do	65⅞
3,000	Chi. & R. I. R	94	100	do	66
40	Bank of Commerce.	80	800	Cleve. & Toledo R.	31½
25	do	80½	200	do	31⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank.	90	100	do s30	31¼
25	Continental Bank	71	100	do b30	31½
450	Cum. Coal Prefd	5½	200	Ch. & R. I. R b10	43
115	P. M. Steamship Co	75¼	150	do	43
50	do b30	75¼	100	do	43½
10	do	75½	100	do	43⅜
50	do	75	76	Warren Railroad	70

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup.	90	4,000	La. State 6s. s4	56
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	90	5,000	do	56
3,000	U.S. 5s, '74, coup.	81½	500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	92
10,000	U.S.5s, '74, reg'ed.	81½	100	Galena and Chi R.	65¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	89	250	do	65¼
47,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44¾	50	Bank of Commerce.	81
14,000	Missouri State 6s	44¾	50	Phenix Bank	93
10,000	do s30	44¾	10	N. Y. Cen. R	78½
20,000	do b10	45	300	do	78⅜
3,000	do	45	100	do s15	78¼
25,000	T. 12 ℘ c. Notes	102½	100	do s10	78¼
3,000	Georgia State 6s	64	100	Harlem Railroad	11½
2,000	N. C. State 6s	58	50	M. So & N. Ind. R	15
2,000	do	57½	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68
5,000	Virginia State 5s	47½	200	Cleve. & Tole R b60	31¾

FRIDAY, July 19—P. M.

Another large business was done at the Stock Exchange to-day, but not so extensive as yesterday, nor were prices quite as buoyant on the speculative Shares. The pending engagement of the Army at Manassas created something of a pause in the market at the close of the early Board, and there was less done on the Street between 1 and 2½ o'clock; P. M., than usual of late, owing to the general anxiety to know the progress of battle. Later in the day advices were received through the War Department that the advanced intrenchment of the enemy had been captured, though at a considerable loss of life, and that the engagement was going on at Manassas Junction. This gave general steadiness to prices, and soon imparted a firmer tone to the bidding for the Railway Shares, which had previously been tame. The peculiar characteristic of the day's market was the indisposition of sellers to press Stocks on the downward turn of prices, thus confining the fluctuations of the day on New-York Central and most other of the Railways within about ½ ℘ cent. One reason for this may perhaps be found in the renewed inquiry for the National Securities, and for the Stocks of the Southern States, which sold to the extent of $450,000, making over a million of dollars of registered sales for the two days. Tennessees were a fraction lower than yesterday; Missouris about the same; Government Registered Stock of 1881 a fraction higher, under a very large demand at the early Board.

Later in the afternoon the dispatches from the Seat of War took a more authentic and less confused form, but contradicting the advance on Manassas, to-day, the market closed, under less excitement, about as follows:

New-York Central	78½	Rock Island	44½
Erie	27¾	Galena	65¾
Reading	38⅜	Michigan Guaranteed	32½
Hudson	37¾	Michigan Central	45¾
Harlem Preferred	28	Toledo	31¾
Pacific	74¾	Illinois Central	68¼
Panama	111¾	Missouris	45

The Foreign Exchange Market fairly turned 107 ℘ cent. early in the day, several leading firms advancing their rate to 107½ ℘ cent. The actual sales of Bankers bills, in round sums, were at 107⅛@¼@⅜, with a moderate business in bills drawn to a point at 107½ ℘ cent. The quotations for the *Arago's* mail to-morrow closes 107½@107½ on London, and 5f. 30@5f. 27½ on Paris. There is no change in Money affairs beyond the increased diversion of balances to employment on the Stock Exchange at 5@6 ℘ cent. Some of the private lenders are buying Government Stocks of 1881 at 90@90⅜, while others are lending on them to the Brokers at 5 ℘ cent. per annum.

The Corporation of New-York City have authorized the Comptroller to issue One Year City Scrip, to bear 7 ℘ cent. interest, at par, to the extent of $500,000, for the relief of volunteers and their families in the Army of the United States, enlisted in New-York. Lenders can have this scrip at par on application to the Comptroller.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable August 1.

The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be paid August 1, at the Treasurer's office in New-York.

The Astor Fire Insurance Company announces a dividend of 8 per cent., payable August 1.

The Marine Bank will pay, August 1, a dividend of 3½ ℘ cent.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable at the office, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Albany Exchange Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The State Bank at Albany also announces 3 ℘ cent., payable August 1.

The California Mail and Treasure ship of July 1, from San Francisco, will meet with no immediate connection at the Isthmus, owing to the accident to, and return of the *Champion*, which left New-York the same day. The delay of passengers and treasure at Aspinwall will be ten days for the next steamer in course on this side. We refer to the fact that no uneasiness need be felt at the interregnum of twenty days, instead of ten, from the last Gold arrival at New-York to the next, which will be by the *Northern Light*, in place of the *Champion*. A double remittance from San Francisco July 1 and July 11 will then be received.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the second week of July:

	1860.	1861.
From Passengers	$11,145	$12,569
From Freights	6,873	7,250
Total	$18,018	$19,819
Gain for the week	$1,801	

Of the Rock Island Road for the same week:

1861	$20,614
1860	18,612
Increase	$2 002

We are indebted to the *Commercial Advertiser* for the following compilation of the undivided profits of the City Banks on their last quarterly reports to the Department at Albany; comparing with the corresponding quarter, 1860:

Banks.	Capital.	Net profits June, '61.	Net profits June, '61.
Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	214,312	175,999
Manhattan Company	2,050,000	617,797	586,166
Merchants' Bank	2,776,400	157,822	124,108
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	324,150	314,067
Union Bank	1,500,000	124,015	79,738
Bank of America	3,000,000	408,584	371,198
Phenix Bank	1,800,000	239,886	222,672
City Bank	1,000,000	196,330	167,652
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000	81,797	91,802
Fulton Bank	600,000	214,452	211,710
Chemical Bank	300,000	712,924	658,216
Merchants' Ex. Bank	1,235,000	108,577	126,259
National Bank	1,500,000	71,033	78,209
But. & Drovers' Bank	800,000	114,073	121,630
Mech. & Trad's Bank	600,000	59,787	44,860
Greenwick Bank	200,000	44,129	44,152
Leather Manuf's Bank	600,000	234,050	242,595
Seventh Ward Bank	500,000	136,788	140,813
Bank State of N. Y.	2,000,000	165,940	156,891
American Ex. Bank	5,000,000	202,687	179,659
Bank of Commerce	9,148,480	557,703	498,752
Broadway Bank	1,000,000	498,064	443,118
Ocean Bank	1,000,000	54,155	71,550
Mercantile Bank	1,000,000	131,417	146,412
Pacific Bank	422,700	97,542	89,453
Bank of Republic	2,000,000	402,566	399,292
Chatham Bank	450,000	18,606	17,871
People's Bank	412,500	36,928	41,489
Bank of North America	1,000,000	142,726	143,599
Hanover Bank	1,000,000	75,171	90,943
Irving Bank	500,000	30,998	35,832
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000	517,677	552,559
Citizens' Bank	400,000	45,241	50,610
Nassau Bank	1,000,000	42,615	45,415
Market Bank	1,000,000	80,194	91,152
St. Nicholas Bank	750,000	41,448	24,143
Shoe & Leather Bank	1,500,000	174,564	180,487
Corn Exchange Bank	1,000,000	85,985	96,050
Continental Bank	2,000,000	93,932	124,531
Bk. of Commonwealth	750,000	43,609	54,676
Oriental Bank	300,000	26,243	29,239
Marine Bank	399,000	24,484	17,312
Atlantic Bank	400,000	27,464	17,075
Imp. and Traders' Bk.	1,500,000	188,259	180,422
Park Bank	2,000,000	269,457	219,864
Mech. Banking Asso.	500,000	29,030	41,820
Grocers' Bank	300,000	37,027	41,760
North River Bank	400,000	14,725	14,539
East River Bank	206,525	25,080	25,741
Manf. & Merch. Bank	500,000	19,718	14,571
Dry Dock Bank	200,000	5,838	9,360
N. Y. Exchange Bank	150,000	15,652	18,413
Bull's Head Bank	200,000	20,111	22,787
N. Y. County Bank	200,000	18,334	22,142
Artisans' Bank	600,000	7,096	34,870
Total	$69,650,605	$8,328,802	$8,055,245

The following are the comparative July and January half-yearly Dividends made by such of the City Banks as usually declare at these periods:

Name of Bank.	Capital.	January.	July.
Bank of America	$3,000,000	3½	3½
Bank of Commerce	9,129,600	3	3
Bank of New-York	3,000,000	3	3
Bank of North America	1,000,000	3½	3½
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	3½	3
Broadway	1,000,000	5	5
Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	5	5
Chatham	450,000	3½	3
Chemical	300,000	6	6
Continental	2,000,000	3	—
East River	206,525	3½	3½
Grocers'	300,000	3½	3½
Hanover	1,000,000	3½	3
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	4	3
Irving	500,000	3	3
Market	1,000,000	3½	3
Mechanics'	2,000,000	4	3½
Mercantile	1,000,000	5	4
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3½	3
Metropolitan	4,000,000	4	3
New-York County	200,000	3½	3
North River	400,000	3½	3
New-York Dry-Dock	200,000	4	3½
New-York Exchange	150,000	4	3
Park	2,000,000	4	4
People's	412,500	3½	3½
Phœnix	1,800,000	3½	3½
Seventh Ward	500,000	5	5
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	4	3

The various City Bank Shares, on the strength of the last quarterly reports and the probability that their actual losses from bad debts on account of the civil war, will prove much less than was apprehended when the mercantile failures of last Winter and Spring were going on, have advanced rapidly this week, say from 5 to 8 ℘ cent. on the previous quotations. The bids at the Stock Exchange Board to-day were:

New-York	85	Manhattan	115
Merchants'	87	Mechanics'	95
Union	86	America	100
City	110	Phœnix	90
National	85	State of New-York	75
Commerce	80½	American Exchange	80½
Metropolitan	90	Market	89
Corn Exchange	78	Continental	70½
Commonwealth	60	Importers & Traders'	82½
Park	91		

The following is the business at the Sub-Treasury office to-day:

Total Receipts	$244,817
Total Payments	399,154
Total Balance	6,578,036

Included in the receipts is $30,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending July 18, 1861:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$3,989,103	$4,490,746	$247,100
Thrown on market	3,978,025	4,471,630	192,13
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	62,584,236	56,922,676	30,512,207
Thrown on market	62,236,949	56,685,001	28,691,722

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf of Wool	113	$40,770	444	$97,654	190	$48,811
Mf. of Cot'n	208	31,499	311	36,325	80	16,238
Mf. of Silk	23	13,971	6	5,386	25	15,369
Mf. of Flax	48	11,684	29	2,727	42	7,068
Miscellan's	28	3,631	14	3,453	35	3,095
Total	420	$101,555	804	$145,545	372	$90,581
		145,545				101,555
Total entered		$247,100	Total marketed			$192,136

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from July 9th to July 15th:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$13,505 12	$22,713 79
Passengers	7,248 65	6,331 97
Mails, &c	1	1,100 00
Total	$21,	$30,145 76
Increase		$8,391 99

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 60 bbls. Ashes, 9,764 bbls. Flour, 141 bbls. Corn Meal, 26,288 bushels Wheat, 18,064 bushels Corn, 5,161 bushels Rye, 17,294 bushels Barley, 1,113 bushels Oats, 346 pkgs. Provisions, and 300 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 90 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,000 ℔s. Western Yellow at 28c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, including Adamantine, at 17c.@17½c., chiefly at 17c. ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales have been less extensive, to-day, having amounted to 2,650 bags Rio at 13½c.@14½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 60 bags Laguayra at 15c., the latter net cash. ℘ ℔.

COPPER—The principal inquiry has been for Refined Ingot, the reported sales of which comprise 150,000 ℔s., mainly at 17½c., cash, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at buoyant prices, sales 1,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been pretty brisk to-day, and prices of desirable lots have again advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. The light receipts tend to increase the confidence of holders, who are not eager to sell at even prevailing rates, as they anticipate a further improvement. The downward tendency in freights is encouraging to shippers. The reported sales add up 18,200 bbls., including superfine State at $4@$4 10; poor to choice extra State at $4 20@$4 50, mainly at $4 25@$4 30; superfine Western at $3 95@$4 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 15@$5 40, extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 20@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 00@$4 10
Extra State	4 20@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 15@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 05@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 80@ 4 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@ 6 10
Fancy Genessee	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Genessee	4 75@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in request at rising figures. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 10@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant, including superfine at $3 70@$3 80, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 20@$7 50, ℘ bbl. Sales 2,000 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand, at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Fairfax Mills, from store, and $3 05@$3 07½ for Bradywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant to-day, the receipts having been very light, and as the demand has been good, chiefly from shippers, prices have advanced 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. Sales 110,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1; White Western at $1 20@$1 30; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 14; Red Western, at $1 10@$1 13, chiefly at $1 10@$1 13; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1@$1 02, chiefly at $1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 83c.@$1; Racine Spring at 93c.@98c.; Northwestern Club at 92c.@96c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 75c.@93c, and White Kentucky on private terms, ℘ bushel. Corn is actively sought after and is dearer; sales 78,000 bush. at 41c.@47c. for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 37c.@40c. for damaged do. do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow; 43c. for unsound do. do., ℘ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 65c. for Northern, and for Western 46c.@49c. ℘ bushel; sales 6,400 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are active and buoyant, including Canadian at 28c.; Western at 29c.@32c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ℘ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee. Jan. 1 to July 16:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	112,147	232,360	246,873	331,052
Wheat, bush	1,983,574	5,082,641	1,811,095	5,371,751

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 16, 1861

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	24,226	21,318
Wheat, bushels	216,788	269,147
Corn, bushels	725,873	1,109,404
Oats, bushels	38,543	79,306
Rye, bushels	6,913	—
Barley, bushels	7,568	4,417

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 16:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	637,391	232,161	217,033
Wheat, bush	5,449,272	1,910,732	1,460,933
Corn, bush	10,159,237	9,923,294	2,865,145
Oats, bush	550,524	632,164	368,399
Rye, bush	234,340	64,293	27,726
Barley, bush	313,955	992,671	121,229

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	July 15.	July 8.	July 1.	June 24.
Flour, bbls	22,515	23,700	22,150	30,156
Wheat, bush	98,076	174,808	362,829	512,382
Corn, bush	1,234,317	1,630,214	2,008,636	2,220,516
Oats, bush	297,584	336,508	400,233	475,145

"From the above table," the Chicago *Tribune*, of the 17th inst., remarks, "it will be seen that the stock of Wheat in this city is comparatively light; while the stock of corn, notwithstanding the liberal receipts, shows a decrease within the week of 400,000 bushels. The general markets during the last week have ruled higher. Flour has advanced 10c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat closes 4c. higher; Corn has advanced 1½c.; and Oats 1½c. Within the week there has been an active demand for Wheat by Canadian buyers, and Corn by New-York shippers. On the whole, business looks much brighter."

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@65c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, at steady prices, including last year's crop, at (according to quality) from 16c.@26c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Has been neglected, and prices have been altogether nominal.

LEAD—Holders continue firm, but the inquiry is quite limited.

LEATHER—All descriptions continue in slack demand at irregular quotations.

LUMBER—Business was very dull at Chicago, during the week ending with July 16. The *Tribune*, of that city, says: "Along the river and its branches there is a quiet, Sabbath stillness, rather unusual at this season of the year; and our lumbermen are to be found in their offices silently watching their stocks seasoning, calculating how they will manage to pay the freight on the next cargo of lumber, or meet the demands of the captain to pay his hands. There are, it is true, some exceptions to this state of affairs; but they are 'few and far between.' In the yards, customers are scarce, and the demand is not sufficient to excite competition enough to bring down prices. Common boards and fencing, with other kinds of common stuff, are offered freely at $7 50, cash, or $8 on time; but there are some dealers selling at $7, both delivered on the cars and on canal boats. In cargoes there is little or nothing doing, and manufacturers are generally docking their stocks. Still we report the market about 50c. ℘ 1,000 feet lower. In Shingles we report a quiet and steady market. The inquiry is light, but the small stock on hand prevents any depreciation. A deck load of Rogue River Shingles were sold at $2 afloat, and 100,000 Green Bay on dock at $1 75."

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine remain as last noticed. Resin has been in moderate request, including common at $2 62½@$2 75, in yard and delivered, ℘ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Prices of the principal descriptions are quoted steady, but the current movements are unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales 620 bbls., at $15 50 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut meats are more active, at 5c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is inquired for, at uniform rates. Sales, 325 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ℘ ℔. Beef is unaltered. Sales, 750 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$14 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly, at 3c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 475 tcs. were reported, at $5 25@$6 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales, to-day: 100 cases and 20 casks No. 1 Nutmegs, at 42½c.; 400 piculs Wild Cinnamon, and 30,000 ℔s. Clove Stems, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more active, and prices have advanced a shade. Sales: 2,452 hhds. Cuba, at 4¾c.@6c.; 188 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c.@6½c.; 653 boxes Havana, part at 4¾c.; also, by auction, 100 hhds. and 100 bbls. Cuba, at 4⅞c.@5⅝c., and 45 hhds. New-Orleans, at 4⅞c.@5¾c. ℘ ℔.

TEA—A brisk business has been transacted in Black, since our last, some 7,000 half chests having been disposed of at very full prices. A good inquiry prevails for Green at buoyant rates.

TOBACCO—Low and medium grades of Kentucky continue in active request and with a limited supply on hand, prices are well sustained. Sales 274 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@13c., and 83 cans Seed Leaf, at 5½c.@8c., ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s., at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., and some Butchers' Association at 8½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 16¼c.@16½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported at our revised quotations. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn 8½d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ barrel; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tobacco, 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d., and by steamer 6s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s., Cheese, 35s.@37s., Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton, and by steamer, 47s. 6d. For Cork, for orders, a brig, with Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) in bulk, 12d. ℘ bushel.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 19.

Stocks firm. Philadelphia State Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 19⅛; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	July 20
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arago* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

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UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The undersigned acknowledges the following contributions to the funds of the Sanitary Commission, received since the 5th inst., viz.: Geo. N. Lawrence, $100; Meredith Howland, $50; Miss M. Wells, Hartford, $5; Davis, Collamore & Co., by H. Chauncey, Jr., $25; Brewster & Co., (do.,) $25; Samuel Wetmore, (do.,) $100; Aymar & Co., (do.,) $50; J. H. Douglas, M. D., $25; New-England Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,000; R. H. L. Townsend, $25; R. J. Livingston, $100; J. C. Delano, by Robt. B. Minturn, $25; S. Griffiths Morgan, (do.,) $25, D. R. Green, (do.,) $20; Jas. Arnold, (do.,) $25; E. C. Jones, (do.,) $20; Hon. B. W. Bonney, $50; Alfred Roe, $25; Geo. N. Titus, $50; James Lennox, by Jno. Austin Stevens, $500; New-York Life Insurance Co., $1,000; Thos. H. Maybee, by Jno. T. Agnew, $100; Augs. H. Ward, $100; Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick, $20; New-York Steam Sugar Refining Co., $100; Henry Chauncey, Jr., $50.

He also reports the following contributions received by George S. Coe, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Finance Committee of the Sanitary Commission, viz.: A. C. Richards, $100; Jas. W. Paige & Co., $100; O. Bronson, $50; Coffin, Redington & Co., $25; O. W. Budd, $20; Aspinwall, Wheelwright & Hoadley, $200; E. White, $50; a lady, $20; H. S. Ayres, $5; J. D. Lawson, $30; Mrs. E. A. Thorne, $100; H. C. S., $5; O. R. McDonough, $5; J. P. G. Foster, $100; C. Mali, $25; John Allen, Saybrook, $250; A. Wilson, $2; Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., $50; M. S. Gilman, $50.

Further contributions are urgently requested, and will be received by GEO. S. COE, Treasurer Central Finance Committee, American Exchange Bank, or by

GEO. T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission,
No. 68 Wall-st.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale, and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

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TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Free Seats) in Warren-st., between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. The Dedicatory services in this Church will be continued on Sunday next, 21st inst., with appropriate exercises. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. S. G. MITCHELL, D. D.; preaching at 3 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, D. D.; preaching at 7¾ o'clock P. M., by Rev. JOHN N. ROCHE.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH AND SUNDAY School, Brooklyn. H. W. BEECHER, Pastor. The closing meeting of the Plymouth Sunday School will be held in the Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The school will first meet in the School-room at 3½ o'clock. Mr. BEECHER will be present and take part in the exercises. There will be no service in the evening.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 5½ P. M., in Astor-place, by Rev. A. D. SMITH, D. D. At 8 o'clock a meeting will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., (Dr. McCauley's,) in respect to the moral and spiritual interest of our National troops. A report by Rev. C. C. Goss, and addresses by Rev. Drs. TYNG, SPRING, HITCHCOCK and MCCAULEY may be expected.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Dr. WISE will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Pastor, Rev. C. H. HARRIS, will preach at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Secession and Union, or Man's Alienation from and Restoration to God.* Lecture on Wednesday evening and Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH, (DUTCH REformed). Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Pastor. Services as usual in Trenor Hall, corner Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10¾ o'clock A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. HUTTON, of the Washington-square Church will preach at the Sunday School at 2 P. M.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B.—Rev. T. THOMPSON EVERETT will fill the pulpit of this Church for the time being, and will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock—subject, *Perfection*, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock,—subject, *The World Convinced of Sin, Righteousness and Judgment.* Seats free. All are invited.

THE ORDINATION OF MR. JAMES A. LITTLE, by the Third Presbytery of New-York, will take place in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., next SABBATH EVENING, July 21, at 7¾ o'clock. Rev. Drs. Burchard, Asa D. Smith, Campbell and Newell will take part in the services.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers' Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX; and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible Class at 3 P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH AV., near 12th-st.; seats free, and a pure Gospel. Preaching by JOHN Q. ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½, 3, and 7¾. Morning subject: "*The Happy Condition of those interested in the Covenant of Grace.*" Evening: "*The Procession to Heaven.*" Baptism after the evening sermon.

REV. GEORGE W. SMILEY, OF PHILAdelphia, formerly of Kentucky, will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH—28th-st., near Broadway. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Subject of Morning discourse TO-MORROW—*Partnerships*, by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. MISSION M. E. CHURCH.—SUNDAY, 21st inst., preaching at 10 o'clock A. M., by Rev. C. HARRIS, of Greene-st. M. E. Church. Annual Love Feast at 2½ P. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 8 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. FOSTER. Seats free.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY—Corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Rev. C. H. FAY, of Providence, will preach to this Society to-morrow morning—services commencing at 10¾ o'clock. No evening service. Strangers always provided with seats.

THE PROPHET SNOW WILL PREACH on *The Present and Impending Mighty Events of the World as Fulfilling Prophecy*, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Newspaper reporters specially invited.

PROF. MATTISON (FORMER PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church) preaches regularly at the New Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E., and at 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. Prayer Meeting at 6¾ P. M.; all are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

EVENING SERVICE.—PRESBYTERIANS ARE reminded that there is now regular EVENING Service in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLOSS, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are prepared to rifle cannon to any extent with the greatest dispatch.

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FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

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200 RIFLED MINIE MUSKETS,
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Strictly prime Old Java, Government Java, Sumatra and other Coffees,

Which have been selected with great care, and from his long experience in the business he flatters himself to please the most delicate and fastidious tastes. Also, by taking advantage of the times in purchasing sugars for cash, will sell them as low, if not lower, than any other house in the City. Also, fine old imported

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SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS AT COST.—During July, 1861, we will sell the remainder of our sun umbrellas, gingham and silk, at cost, to close Spring stock, wholesale and retail. ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 77 Warren-st.

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SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE OF $500, DATED JULY 8th, FOR three months, payable to the order of Henry J. Swentzel, signed JOHN A. PLATT. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate for the same.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Lion—The Young Actress—The Happy Man.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Prof. Anderson—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

The Times for Sunday.

The Times will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the Times on Sundays, three cents.

Newspaper Train.

A special newspaper train will leave on Sunday morning, at an early hour, for New-Haven, stopping at all the stations. The Times, containing the latest intelligence from the seat of war, can be had from news-agents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The engagement at Bull Run proves to have been far less important than appeared from the first dispatches. Gen. Tyler was making a reconnoisance in force, when a portion of his brigade was fired into from masked batteries of rifled cannon, stationed in the wood across the creek. The advance was gallantly sustained by Col. Richardson, in command of three companies of the Massachusetts First and Sherman's battery. After being relieved by the Michigan Second and the New-York Twelfth, Volunteers, (not Col. Butterfield's,) the National forces took up a position on a neighboring hill, and planted rifle cannon, supported by Capt. Brackett's cavalry, and the troops already named. From this position a steady fire was kept up on both sides until yesterday morning, doing some execution—accounts differ much as to the loss of either side. Gen. McDowell estimates the loss of killed and wounded at about forty on the National side. Other accounts, however, magnify the numbers considerably. After several hours' firing, the attacking forces retired beyond the range of the rebel batteries, while vigorous preparations were made for flank movements, attacking the secession batteries on all sides. A number of Members of Congress witnessed the engagement, in which about four thousand troops on either side participated. The latest details of the fight yet received by mail, are given in our editorial correspondence this morning. It will be perceived by all accounts that the rebels, as usual, dared not show themselves in force, but kept their usual shelter of ravines and batteries. The latest news from the advance camp, which reaches us in our editorial correspondence *via* Washington, confirms our impression that the affair at Bull's Run was of minor importance. Gen. McDowell had made thorough arrangements for reconnoitering the enemy's position. One of the rebel batteries was abandoned, and if the others could not be flanked they were to be attacked in front with heavy artillery, of which there was plenty at Gen. McDowell's command. The depredations of our troops excited the greatest indignation among the officers, and steps were taken to punish the offenders. There is every indication of a further advance and severe engagement today.

Congress caught the war fever yesterday, and short sessions were the order of the day. In the Senate a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information as to the nature of the "quasi armistice" referred to in the Message in relation to the operations of the *Sabine* at Fort Pickens. The House bill for the relief of the soldiers and musicians of Fort Sumter was passed. The bill for the relief of the Ohio volunteers, paying them from the date of rendezvous and previous to their being mustered into service, was also passed. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial and Civil Appropriation bills were passed. The special order, the resolution approving of the acts of the President, was taken up and debated by Mr. Bayard, and after Executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House a resolution to adjourn on Monday was lost—42 to 88. Mr. Crittenden made an ineffectual effort to introduce resolutions declaring that the war shall cease as soon as the supremacy of the Constitution is maintained and defended, and rights and equality under it are unimpaired. The joint resolution for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men lost in the sloop-of-war *Levant* was passed. In Committee of the Whole, the House discussed the bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant-Secretary of War and a more efficient disposition of the war bureaus. After a brief debate the bill passed. Among other things the bill provides for a special oath of allegiance to the General Government to be taken by cadets. The House adjourned to Monday.

The news of the depredations of the privateer *Sumter* has led to further apprehensions for the safety of the California treasure. The steamer *Keystone State* has therefore been directed to leave this port to-day for the purpose of convoying home the *Northern Light* and her $1,000,000 of specie. The *Keystone State* will then go in search of the *Sumter*.

An official dispatch from Gen. McClellan to Col. Townsend, states that one of Col. Cox's Regiments—the Second Kentucky—defeated 600 of Wise's men in Cabell County, Va., on the 16th.

An absurd story of the capture of two vessels by a privateer off Martha's Vineyard is contradicted. Its origin is explained to be the simple fact that a steamer having a brig in tow, fired a gun for a pilot.

The Union Defence Committee was yesterday engaged in distributing a portion of $20,000, which was received from the Comptroller last Thursday. Payments were made only on the back tickets held by the families of volunteers, a large number of which were canceled two or three weeks ago.

The Pony Express, with California dates to July 4, has arrived at Fort Kearney. The steamer *St. Louis* had sailed for Panama with $1,009,800 in specie, $989,000 were for New-York. The markets remained unusually dull. The first daily overland coach had started for the East. The National Anniversary was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the State. Dates from Oregon are to the 1st instant. Three Companies of the Fourth Infantry arrived on the *Pacific*. The order for the removal of Capt. Pickett's Company from San Juan Island has been countermanded. Austin Smith, the Navy Agent, had absconded with his books and papers and had turned out a defaulter, refusing to deliver papers to his successor. He was a Virginian and is believed to be in the Confederate Army.

A furious rain and hail-storm swept over the State near Albany yesterday afternoon, doing much damage. Four hundred window panes were broken in the Penitentiary by the hail.

The annual commencement of the Normal Schools of this City was held at the Academy of Music last evening. A very large audience was in attendance, and besides the usual exercises, addresses were made by James T. Brady, Esq., and S. S. Randall, City Superintendent. The graduating class numbered 159.

The Stock market was again active, on yesterday, but prices on the speculative list were kept somewhat feverish by the contradictory rumors and extreme anxiety to hear the facts from the Army in Virginia. Large purchases of United States and Border State Stocks were made; the former at 90@90¾ ℘ cent. for the six per cents. of 1881; New-York Central closed at 78½ per cent.; Exchange on London went up to 107¼@107½ per cent.

Prices of Breadstuffs advanced again yesterday, influenced by the light receipts and active inquiry. Cotton was in moderate demand at buoyant rates. A brisk business was transacted in Sugars, Black Teas, Rice and Spices. Provisions were less freely purchased, as were also Coffee, Whisky and Naval Stores. The changes in other branches of trade were not very important.

The Battle-ground in Virginia.

The necessity of having the popular mind prepared for both fortunes will in all probability be taught with a certain degree of thoroughness before this war draws to a close. It it not to be expected that victory shall perch nowhere but on our banners, and that the march of the great North will sweep without interruption to the Gulf of Mexico. It is something more than a holiday parade the nation is contemplating. We have accepted the idea of war reluctantly, because we know its horrors, and the contingency of disaster; and we shall be in no adequate mood to prosecute it to a successful result, if we are unprepared to accept a due proportion of reverses along with our triumphs.

The affair of Bull's Run, in which the centre of our main column was repulsed by a force of 4,000 intrenched rebels, and the advance of the whole Army suspended, is one of those calamities which draw largely upon the popular patience and faith. After so long delays for the purpose of completing every preparation, and rendering the likelihood of successful resistance extremely remote, our 50,000 heroes stumble almost at the first step of their march to the field of glory. A battery too strong to be carried by the force which fronts it, bars the path. Our helpless fellows, mowed down by the rebel artillery, are constrained to fall back; and the enemy acquires the prestige and *morale* of having checked at the very start the progress of the invincible and irresistible movement which was to proceed uninterrupted to the Gulf States. It is well to give the casualty its full significance, and also to learn from it a lesson, which shall abate that unlimited confidence of the public, founded in almost every case upon an insufficient estimate of the strength and ferocity of the enemy.

The worst result of this repulse is that it has postponed the advance until Gen. Beauregard can obtain all those reinforcements which the immediate menace of a collision calls for. These he can draw without difficulty by railroad from Richmond. It is also more than probable that Gen. Johnston, passing Manassas Gap, has by this time reached the Junction with his fifteen thousand men—the pursuit of Gen. Patterson being so tardy as to relieve the enemy from apprehension of an attack on the flank, until after the main conflict shall have been decided. If these impressions be correct, it is quite certain that the rebel chief is at the head of a force outnumbering our own, intrenched behind powerful batteries of rifled cannon, and ready to repeat upon a larger scale the incident at Bull's Run. We may be foolishly sanguine as to the result of a contest in which the enemy has the choice of position and the protection of elaborate defences. We shall be absurdly misguided if we reckon on nothing but displays of poltroonery on the part of our adversaries. It is to imitate the silly bravado of Palmettodom to assume that the Northern soldier is more than a match for two, or even one of his antagonists. It is far better to rate the enemy in these and all other respects at his full value, than to rush upon him recklessly on the faith of false assumptions and gross miscalculations. It is indeed quite within the range of possibility that, in the event of a collision at Manassas Junction, our Army may not obtain that victory which is popularly regarded as certain; and for this deplorable contingency it will be well to have our minds prepared. Had Gen. Patterson followed up the retreat of Johnston so actively as to accompany the general attack in front by one on the flank and rear of Gen. Beauregard's position, we might anticipate success with greater confidence. This failure may beget us a Waterloo, and in that event the Pennsylvania commander will be its Grouchy.

Virginia Gasconade.—A day or two after Gen. Patterson established himself in Martinsburgh with his advancing column, he was reported to have received a gasconading message from Gen. Johnston, heading the secession rebels near by, suggesting the immediate removal by Gen. Patterson of all the women and children from the town, as he (Johnston) wished to assault the place. Gen. Patterson, having no time nor disposition to attend to the banter and bravado of the secession General, paid no heed to the message, and Johnston withdrew his Army sulknig to Winchester, and took position behind his intrenchments.

When Patterson was ready, and had orders from his Government to advance, he took up his line of march upon the track of the valiant Johnston; when lo, at the end of his first day's journey, he learns that that formidable leader, so anxious to demolish Patterson, the Union Army and Martinsburgh, has retreated from Winchester and is encamped five miles further off.

The Richmond (Va.) papers were quite frantic in their expressions of scorn and contumely of Gen. Patterson when Johnston reported the rejected overture in regard to the sending away of the women and children from Martinsburgh. They charged the Union commander with gross cowardice and barbarism, in shielding himself and his troops behind the women and children of Virginia, and trusted that he would not march these same innocents before him when he started (if he ever should start) toward Winchester. Now, the march is begun, and we do not hear that any women and children are pushed along in front. But we do hear that Johnston is putting as many women and children as possible in his rear. If this report be found true, then Gen. Johnston had better shed his military feathers and retire from the Confederate service.

Solution of the Cotton Question.

We are informed, by a special dispatch from Washington, that the British Government are about to demand from our own the exemption of at least *one* Southern port from the operations of our blockade. That nation begins clearly to see the precipice upon which it stands. It is already numbering the days it has employment and food for millions of its people, material for its manufacturing establishments in which hundreds of millions are invested, and upon which no small portion of the vast commercial and monetary operations of the Empire are based. Raw cotton begins to be regarded in the same light as scraps of food by a beleaguered and famishing garrison. On the 5th of July there were only 1,100,000 bales in Liverpool, of which 159,000, or about one-sixth of the whole, changed hands in a single week. In the great strait, every corner of the globe is ransacked for a supply to make up for the loss of the American crop. Fifty-eight specimens from different localities lay on the desk of the Editor of the London *Post* at one time. In all this there is great encouragement for the future; but it does not meet the emergency. With all the stimulus added to its culture, the deficit arising from the loss of the supply from America cannot be made up elsewhere in five years. This the British Government well know. Hence its proposed notification to that of the United States that an inevitable necessity will compel it to demand of us the opening of one of our ports. Any amount of surveillance over the export will be allowed, provided only that a supply of cotton be obtained.

We have no doubt that such a demand, or request, rather, will be made, in which England, very probably, will be joined by France. The demand will be promptly refused, and here probably the matter will end. The inconvenience of one nation is no ground for interfering with the unquestioned rights and sovereignty of another. Our legal position is already admitted. Under such circumstances, the interference with our blockade would be a declaration of war, upon which we can hardly believe England or France is prepared to enter. Still cotton must be had in some way or another, especially by England. We can hardly imagine the event of 4,000,000 operatives in that country being thrown out of employment, and instantly reduced to starvation. We, too, shall soon need cotton at the North. Is there not a way of speedily obtaining it for both countries, with the maintenance of amicable relations between the two, with the restoration of our trade and our wonted commercial prosperity?

Unquestionably there is. All we have to do, is to seize the four great ports of its exportation—Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans. If we had possession of the port of New-Orleans, we might allow the exportation of Cotton from it with entire safety. It would then be *de facto*, what it now is *de jure*, an integral portion of the United States. Commerce would be as free in it as in New-York or Baltimore. There are as many rebels, to-day, in Baltimore as New-Orleans; but after the first frenzy of passion is over, no Baltimore rebel will give a penny to the Confederate Government, for a double reason—he knows that in no event will he be repaid, while he knows equally well that that Government is destined to a speedy fall.

Give to the New-Orleans merchant protection and he would be the pink of loyalty. In secession he sees certain destruction. The same is the case with the planter. He now submits to pillage because he dare not resist. If we had New-Orleans to-day, we should have the State. The latter would carry the former, and instantly strike one star from the Southern constellation. Gen. McClellan, driving the rebels before him, tells us he leaves none but eager and ardent friends in his rear, most grateful in being rescued from the mob that overmastered them. If we capture Mobile, in the same way we reduce Alabama to subjection; with Savannah, Georgia falls. The open champaign country in which cotton is produced could oppose no effectual resistance, if it desired. The mountain fastnesses, which might have been almost impregnable, are already in our possession, through the loyalty of their population. Western Virginia, always loyal, is now *the State*, acting in harmony with, and sustaining the National arm. Eastern Tennessee will take a similar position as soon as it is sustained by the National forces, now hastening to its assistance. The mountainous districts of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have never been really disloyal, only overawed, silenced.

Here then is the only practicable solution of this question of cotton, as well as that of the war. Within a week after New-Orleans is in our hands, cotton will go forward, if not with its accustomed volume, at least in quantities sufficient to relieve all apprehension, both in this country and England, and restore again the accustomed trade between the two great sections of our own. New-Orleans is still, in legal contemplation, a portion of the United States. As soon as it is, in fact, we shall do all in our power to promote its trade instead of crippling it. Every person not in arms against us will be esteemed and treated as a loyal citizen, entitled to pursue unmolested his ordinary avocations. As soon as the city is in our hands the Confederate Government falls, leaving to our own no ground for interfering with the ordinary operations of trade.

The immediate attention of our Government should be directed to this matter. Preparations should be instantly set on foot for the promotion of a naval and land force sufficient for the capture of the great emporium of the Mississippi Valley. This force should set sail early in October. It could probably commence operations by the middle of the month, without any fear of the diseases peculiar to the Southern climate. By the middle of November the city could be in our hands. We are aware that a force is being organized at Cairo, to move down the river, under the command of Gen. Fremont. But the vulnerable side of the city is not in that quarter. By approaching it through Lake Ponchartrain, we could plant batteries to command it without encountering previous resistance save at one point. In going down the Mississippi, we should have to fight our way at every step through the very hot-bed of secession. The English Government might be notified of our purpose. Its Cabinet would instantly see that the success of the plan proposed would solve the whole difficulty, would relieve it of all apprehension, and lay again the foundation of an *entente cordiale* between the two countries, now thoroughly shaken by the indiscreet manifestations of satisfaction of the English people and Press over the downfall of the Great Republic.

The Dregs of the Slavery Question.

A good part of the time was wasted in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, in the discussion of that rare theme, the "negro question." Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, whose devotion to the Constitution is so questionable, and whose sympathy with treason is so manifest, desired to amend the pending bill by a provision requiring that no part of the Army or Navy of the United States should be used to "interfere in any way with African slavery." In reply to the protest of Senator Sherman against the imputation implied in the proposed amendment, Mr. Powell insisted on its propriety, venturing the declaration that the people of the South "might well be alarmed that the war was intended to subjugate and abolish slavery."

If Mr. Powell's thoughts were upon the slave property of his own constituents, in urging these apprehensions, we think his anxiety misapplied. He misconceives the temper of the people of Kentucky. They do not contemplate secession. They will not be found in rebellion against the Government, and consequently there can be no war upon his constituents, and no peril to any of their property. On the contrary, the Army and Navy of the United States, to the last man and the last ship, will be used, if occasion requires, to defend loyal Kentucky, or any other loyal Slave State, in the peaceable enjoyment of all existing rights of property. Mr. Lincoln has proclaimed his adherence to this view of constitutional duty again and again, in the most solemn form of asseveration, and every act of his Administration shows his fidelity to it. All this Mr. Powell knows as well as any man in the nation.

If Mr. Powell was not thinking of and trying to protect the property of his own constituents in the amendment he proposed, he must have been moved with the desire to save harmless the slave property in States in rebellion against the Government. In this view of the matter, we have a right to ask the Senator on what principle of public duty he seeks to interpose the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States in behalf of the property of those undeserving citizens who have openly thrown off and defied both? There is but one way to obtain for life and property the guarantee which the Constitution and laws afford, and that is to obey both, and support the regular administration of Government as a good citizen. Mr. Powell wishes to reverse the order of God and man, which has ever fixed a penalty to wrong doing. He would secure immunity from punishment and the absolute fostering of the law for those wicked men who openly rebel against its administration. If slaves are property and nothing else, as the Secessionists and Mr. Powell maintain, then why should slaves be exempt from confiscation and appropriation by the invading army, any more than horses, mules, flour, meat, or money, found in the hands of rebels? Can the Senator of Kentucky answer? Or if they are not property merely, but men, working in the intrenchments against us, or bearing arms, with their masters, against the Union, on what principle are they to be spared as something sacred by the Army and Navy of the United States? Again we invite Mr. Powell to answer.

If Mr. Powell should be allowed to ingraft his peculiar notions of the immunity of Slave property on the laws that are to conduct this war, we should have a singularly imbecile and impotent campaign. The ancient Egyptians had a deep and superstitious reverence for cats, and would not harm one on any consideration. Their enemies in war were wont to avail themselves of this fact by bringing droves of the animal with them, and turning them loose in the van of battle. The Egyptians would stand paralysed in presence of their mousing gods, and the enemies have all the fighting and victory to themselves. Mr. Powell would make a similar use of the negro in the present war. He would thrust him before the mouths of our advancing cannon, and the points of charging bayonets, and shield the rebel through fear of wounding his slave. The Kentucky Senator says that the Southern States may "well be alarmed" in regard to the probable result of the war on slave property. There is reason to believe this true. But it might have been foreseen by sensible men of the South, and avoided by continued loyalty to the Constitution. It was not; and now the evil is upon them. They see it; Mr. Powell sees it; everybody sees it. And they "*have* reason to be alarmed." There is only one way in which the threatened evil may be averted. That is by grounding arms, abandoning their rebellion and returning to their obedience to the Government.

It seems to us that Mr. Powell's amendment, however well intended, fell considerably short of the necessity and possibly the demands of the Southern insurgents. Why does he ask to protect their property and not their lives? Is a negro worth anything to a dead master? Are a hundred, even, however "fat and sleek," at all consolatory to a traitor pinioned by a bayonet or dangling from a beam? Yet while Mr. Powell sees Congress voting men and money to reduce the rebel master, he only implores them in the name of the Constitution to spare his slaves. We think a wider range might have been taken in the amendment. He might have provided that the Army and Navy of the United States, in the work of suppressing the rebellion, should take good care to do bodily injury to no rebel, and above all things (as negroes must be first in consideration) not to interfere with the relation of a rebel master to his slaves. This would have been consistent with the spirit of the amendment as proposed, and quite as likely to receive the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Pluck.—The recent encounters with the enemy prove what few doubted, but which all are proud to see demonstrated—the courage and pluck of the loyal forces. On no occasion as yet have they faltered, and in no instance have they failed of victory, when they have met the rebels on anything like equal terms. They not only fight well, but they march well in their hunt after the enemy. We doubt whether an Army has ever been gathered in so short a time that has proved itself more efficient in all that constitutes good soldiering, than that which is now marching towards Richmond and the Gulf. It has secured for itself a prestige that will carry victory with it wherever it goes. We hope that the forward movement will not be arrested. The spirit of the men is the very best, and their desire to meet the enemy should not be baulked without the interposition of some necessity too potent to be resisted.

Henry May, of Maryland, and his Unionism.

At the late election for members of Congress in Maryland, Henry Winter Davis, J. P. Kenneday, Robert McLane and Henry May were the prominent candidates for the district now represented by the latter gentleman. There was no doubt of the loyalty of the people of that district. None but a Union man, or one who was understood to be such, could by any possibility have been elected. Of the so-called Union candidates, the allegiance of Mr. May alone was at any time doubted, but so loud were his denunciations of secession, and so earnest his professions of patriotism towards the Union, that those doubts were removed, and Mr. Kenneday retired from the canvass, assured that, in the election of Mr. May, the Union cause would find an able and efficient supporter. The election resulted in the defeat of Davis and the success of May, who now holds his seat by the votes of a loyal constituency. How justly he represents them, will be shown by his subsequent career.

His first business was to visit Richmond to confer with the rebel leaders congregated in that city. Whether he mistook the body to which he was accredited, and was prospecting for a comfortable location and favorable seat in the rebel Congress, or to arrange terms of conciliation or peace with the bogus Confederacy, are matters in regard to which the people of his own State, as well as the Congress of the United States, demanded to be enlightened. They did not understand what business a loyal Representative could have in revolted camps, or how a patriotic man, who was backed by a loyal constituency, could meet on friendly terms with those who were armed for the overthrow of a Government, to the legislative power of which he had been chosen, and of which he was a part. An investigation was had, which, while it failed to establish that his mission to Richmond had about it the ingredients of treason to the Government, showed a degree of cordiality between him and the revolting leaders that indicated too clearly that their sympathies were not in conflict. His speeches and his action in Congress are at war with his professions of patriotism during the canvass. While professing a love for the Union, he goes even beyond Breckinridge or Burnett in denouncing its defenders.

While he boasts of his veneration for the Constitution, and his strong desire to see it vindicated, he is fiercest in attack upon those who have been most earnest in sustaining it—denouncing all the measures dictated alike by patriotism and necessity which have been adopted for its preservation. The arrest of Marshal Kane, with the evidences of his treason upon his person, and the still more pregnant proofs discovered in his office, he characterizes as the extreme of usurpation, oppression and wrong, and threatens the perpetrators with the vengeance of those whom he is pleased to designate as an outraged and insulted people.

The rebuke administered by Mr. Colfax was as deserved as it was dignified and severe. He said well that from the temper of his speech, and the spirit he manifested, the rebel government would recognize in him a sympathizer rather than a mediator. Gov. Thomas, the colleague of Mr. May, replied in a speech replete with patriotism, eloquence and truth. He justified and commended the course of the Government, and thanked Gen. Banks, whose energy and wisdom had given courage and vigor to loyalty in Baltimore, and saved his State from the crime of secession and the horrors of civil war. He vindicated the loyalty of the people of Maryland when left to the freedom of their own convictions, and denounced the demagogues who would have plunged them into revolt as traitors alike to the Union and the popular sentiment of their own State.

The presence in the National Congress at this time of men who have no feeling in common with the patriotic efforts of the Government, may almost be regarded as a National misfortune. They mar the harmony of that body, though thanks to its patriotism, they cannot influence its action. They give courage and hope to the rebels, by fostering the delusion that there is a party even in the loyal States who sympathize with their treason, and are ready to consent that this Union shall be dissolved. They see in the published speeches that sentiments akin to their own are avowed, and they gather the idea that there are large constituencies who entertain them. Hence they persuade themselves that the unity of the East, the North, and the West, is a sham, and that a terrorism there, as at the South, seals the lips of thousands who otherwise would be with them in their mad crusade against the Union. But the truth is, such men have no constituencies. They were voted for and elected on the faith of their professions of patriotism and love for the Union. These having proved illusory, they will pass from Congress when their terms shall expire into an oblivion from which there will be no recall—political graves from which there will be no resurrection.

Rogues Falling Out.—A most extraordinary statement reaches us through Western Virginia papers, to the effect that a serious fight occurred between the Virginians and Georgians, lately, of Gen. Garnett's command, in which at least fifty lives were lost. The reason is alleged to be a quarrel in regard to camp work. The Georgians were compelling the rustic Virginians to do all the work in the intrenchments, saying that they were "gentlemen," and did not come to Virginia to dig holes in the ground, but to "help Virginia out of a bad scrape." The blood of Old Virginia could not brook this arrogance and imposition, and the fight ensued. Many facts incline us to credit this story. It is well known that a deep and general alienation has occurred between Eastern Virginia and their Southern allies, and that reproaches are beginning to fill the papers on both sides. This estrangement would quickly reach the Western camps, and conduct such as is ascribed to the Georgians would ripen it to a collision. The utter demoralization of Garnett's command betrays some hidden cause of weakness, and Garnett's own heedlessness of death, and apparent courting of it, in all probability was owing to the unhappiness of his position in having to lead a mob of mutual enemies instead of a united band of faithful soldiers.

Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.

Those who know Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, will not be at all surprised by the fiery, the energetic, the sublime vindication of the Union cause which he has just made before a Kentucky audience, and which we have had the pleasure of laying before the readers of the Times. We exaggerate not at all when we say that for impassioned eloquence, fervent patriotism, vivid portraiture of the causes, the circumstances and consequences of the gigantic treason that menaces the land,—for burning invective against his country's foes, and stirring appeals to all the noble sentiments and memories of his hearers, to come up to their duty in this dark hour of the nation's danger, there has been no effort, North or South, to match it in all the history of the rebellion. It is worthy of the days of Revolutionary faith, fortitude and earnestness. It is a triumph that adds lustre to the record that such men as Patrick Henry, John Adams, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster have made of American eloquence.

We say that no one that knows Mr. Holt will be surprised by this startling and brilliant forensic achievement. He was known thirty years ago as one of the most perfect and effective orators in the West. From Kentucky, in the beginning of his career, he removed to Mississippi, where for twenty years he pursued his profession of lawyer and advocate, with a success almost unrivaled, winning for himself unbounded fame and fortune. But Mr. Holt has always seemed entirely devoid of political ambition. The public never could understand why a man of powers so extraordinary refused to enter an arena where success would so surely have crowned him. But those who knew the man had no difficulty in accounting for his determination to avoid politics. He was the soul of honor, and valued his self-respect and independence beyond all earthly offices and rewards. He was penetrated with the conviction that place-hunting was becoming the vice of our public men, and that no one could long hold the fickle favor of the people without resorting to the acts of the demagogue, or rise to high position through Administrations without playing the part of a sycophant or courtier. His soul abhorred either *rôle*, and, consequently, Mr. Holt, one of the purest men and most incorruptible patriots in the nation, possessing the information and eloquence of a Burke and the courage of a hero, was never heard of in American politics until Mr. Buchanan, by strange providence, made him Commissioner of Patents. From that office he was transferred to the Postmaster-Generalship; and in the latter part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, while the reins of power were falling from that old man's nerveless grasp, Mr. Holt naturally, and by mere force of character, seized them, and became Secretary of War. It was at this dreary period that the country first learned to know and appreciate Mr. Holt. Each day and each development of his nature and powers, but add to his now national fame. And after his late masterly and matchless achievement at Louisville, the name of no man will stand higher as an orator and patriot of the Union. If Kentucky shall prove unworthy of him in declining his eloquent counsels, the Union may well claim him as its own.

Secession Humbugs.—If lying would win battles, or falsehoods accomplish revolutions, we of the loyal States might lay down our arms in utter hopelessness of achieving the salvation of the Union. The inventive genius of the rebel leaders, unrestrained by any considerations of conscience, would so far overmatch us, that it would be utter folly to attempt resistance to the power of their mendicity. A little while ago we were replenishing our bankrupt treasury by the sale of slaves to Cuba, that we had captured in Virginia, or lured from their masters in Missouri and Kentucky. Then Gen. Lyon was utterly defeated and made prisoner in the West. A little later, and McClellan, with twelve thousand Union troops, was captured in Western Virginia. And now it is going the rounds of the Southern Press that Gen. Patterson, with fifty thousand men, has been utterly overthrown, cut up and annihilated. These monstrous stories are circulated throughout the seceded States, and the Southern people are made to believe them all as Gospel truths. Secession throws up its cap at every defeat as if it were a victory, and when its troops are routed or run away, it shouts to its deluded followers in the background that the loyal forces are annihilated. All this is done to keep up the spirits of the Southern masses, and fan the flames of revolt. The time will soon come when the deluded people of the South will discover how they have been deceived and betrayed, and when it does come they will hold their betrayers to a fearful accountability. The bold, bad men, who hurried them from their allegiance, and occasioned to them so much of misfortune, will be reckoned with by their own people, if they escape a traitor's doom at the hands of the Government.

Amusements.

Classical Concert on Staten Island.—Our Staten Island friends will have an excellent concert, to-night, at the St. Julien Hotel. The programme, which will be found in another column, contains an admirable selection of the best chamber-music. It will be interpreted by Mad. Von Berkel, Mr. Bergmann, Mr. Mills, Mr. Noll, Mr. Besig, and Mr. Herwig.

Stuyvesant Hall.—Mr. George Christie gives his last Ethiopian matinée at this establishment, to-day.

Steamer New-World.—The reports of damage done to this boat have been much exaggerated. She has been taken into the Balance Dock and thoroughly repaired, and on Monday is to take her place in the People's Line, leaving at the usual hour.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Congressmen off for the War—The Game of Rebellion Nearly Closed—The Duty on Sugar—The Revenue Standard.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

There is a striking number of vacant seats observable to-day, in the House of Representatives, which is to be explained by the Army movements of yesterday. A large number of members are said to have crossed the river in order to witness the stirring events which are imminent on the "Old Virginia shore." But the probabilities are that they will be disappointed unless they prolong their stay beyond the time set for the adjournment of Congress. It is generally believed that Fairfax Court-house will be evacuated by the rebels on the approach of the United States forces, and I learned to-day from a young lady of ardent secession sentiments, that the "Southerners," as she terms them, do'nt expect to make a stand at the Manassas Junction. She is in frequent communication and correspondence with persons on the other side of the lines, and says that they concur in this opinion. The rebels will probably abandon that point, and retire to the hills or mountains, where nature has given them great advantages of position. So much for the information of a handsome young Secessionist, yet in her teens. I should not be surprised if the event proves her to be better informed than many persons of greater pretensions to knowledge. For my own part, I regard the game of rebellion as being very nearly played out. The rebels have made a great and desperate effort which has exhausted their energies, and they are now about to break down, even if no decisive blow shall be struck by the Government. It is simply impossible that the rebellious States can feed and clothe the armies which they have raised, while their whole commerce with the world, including that with the Free States, is cut off. If the negroes were mere machines, with no sense of their wrongs, and if the products of their labors could be freely shipped to the markets of the world, in return for whatever the South needs, the war might be carried on with comparative ease. But when just the contrary is true in all these respects, with the judgment of the civilized world arrayed against the peculiar institution, the maintenance of the rebellion for any length of time is a simple impossibility.

The high duties upon sugar which the war has made necessary in order to raise revenue, would have afforded a rich harvest to the sugar-growers of the South but for their treason. At the last session Congress spitefully, rather than wisely, repealed the moderate sugar duties that existed, but now it is found necessary to renew them with threefold magnitude. If Louisiana, Texas and Florida had remained loyal, their sugar crops would have enjoyed a degree of protection never before known, and the planters would have been enriched by the misfortunes of the country. But they closed their ears to the appeals of reason, and the result is, that in place of large profits in the whole Union, their market is circumscribed by the limits of the Confederate States, and they are ruined. Neither their sugar nor the slaves that produce it are no wworth anything.

The hemp producers of Missouri, many of whom are as ungrateful and as disloyal as the sugar planters, will be more fortunate than the latter. The increased duties on the article—and the increased consumption consequent upon the conduct of the Southern rebels—will redound essentially to the advantage of their hemp-producing sympathizers on the Missouri.

The Committee proposed by Mr. VAN WYCK was to-day agreed to by a vote of two to one. The fact is a healthy sign of the times. It may be hoped that this Committee will be a terror to corruptionists, and that its existence will prevent, as well as expose, frauds upon ths Government Mr. V. called upon the Republicans to stand up for an honest administration of affairs, regardless of the consequences to individuals. If men claiming to be Republicans, however high in position, are found to be engaged in peculation, let them be exposed.

It is a well-known principle in political economy that duties which are too high are as unproductive of revenue as those which are too low; and this is especially true of articles which are produced in considerable quantities in our own country. There is a rate neither high nor low, called the revenue standard, which will produce more revenue than one either higher or lower. As a general rule, twenty to twenty-five per cent. upon the importations of an article will be found more productive than ten or fifteen on the one side, or fifty, sixty or a hundred on the other. The country has had sufficient experience in the mutability of its revenue system to fix the revenue standard upon most articles, and especially upon iron; and while all classes are called upon to make sacrifices in these trying times, is it not strange that no move has been made to reduce the duties on that article? The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is a Pennsylvanian, and a representative of the iron interest. It cannot be expected that he will have the moral courage to propose the change. It would be as reasonable to expect a Mississippi member to propose a restriction on Slavery, or a Maine member to urge the repeal of the Fishing Bounty. But should not some member from the Northeast or the Northwest offer to supply the omission? It is not often that I concur in opinion with Mr. BURNETT, the secession Representative from Kentucky, but the fact will not be denied that he made a strong point upon the iron side of the House to-day. The duties on iron are notoriously high, and a lower rate would greatly augment the revenue, which is the first consideration at the present time, and protection a secondary one. Secretary CHASE in his very able report recommends the reduction.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

SCENES AT THE CAPITAL—MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18, 1861.

It is a very common thing now-a-days to read about troops going to Washington, *viâ* the *Kill von Kull*, but very few persons are familiar with the new route that is, and promises to be, a very good thing for our rich Secretary of War. Those whose patriotism leads them to encourage the Government in this way, can try the new route, taking the New-Jersey Central to Harrisburgh, 182 miles—time six hours and a-half—crossing the Delaware at Easton, and thence by the Lehigh and Lebanon Valley Road to Harrisburgh. At Harrisburgh you get into the Secretary's cars, changing checks, and again changing them at Baltimore, when you have to charter in addition a vehicle to carry you to the Washington Branch of the Ohio Railroad. The time is 15 hours, and the fare about $11. Those who prefer dispatch, superior comfort and less expense, will continue on the old route, soldiers as well as other members of the body politic.

Washington presents the appearance just now of New-York during the flush time of the Spring and Fall trade, that is, as New-York used to look. When flush times will come again, is known only to those who can predict future events, very far off. Washington at present is at its high carnival. Members of Congress and their wives, office holders, fresh with the importance of new batons, and any quantity of hungry lookers-on, who expect something commensurate with their transcendant abilities, hyena-looking contractors whom you find everywhere, sucking the life-blood of the nation, young sprigs with fresh epaulets, sunning their new honors at Willard's and the National, while all over you find our gallant volunteers, brown as a hickory burr after the first frost, and many of them so seedy looking that one wonders how their clothes hang together. When the history of this war is written, the world will stand aghast at the disclosures of corruptions that would have done honor to the Roman Republic in her worst days.

At present, "Defence Committees," under false names of patriotism, are in full feather and the innocent public frown down any exposures of this system of fraud, alleging that "we must support the Government. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum*, is a divine motto, but the innocent public "don't see it." Let them taste the fruits then hereafter, if they will not heed now the warnings of *independent* journalism.

Taking a look at the Observatory Grounds this morning, I found a heap of wild horses, that reminded one of the South American Plains. About five hundred are received here every day, and are immediately sent over to invade the "sacred soil;" that is, being at last scarred at Fairfax and Centreville. At the Smithsonian Grounds, one is no longer reminded of elaborate and intensely learned papers, but his eye is attracted to the dense columns of jolly bovines, who are brousing under the shadows of Mr. SMITHSON'S towers, preparatory to being turned into blood, and muscle, and patriotism, on the other side of the Potomac. If you want men to be plucky you must give them plenty of beef, and therefore, every well-wisher of his country must rejoice at the new edict of the War Department, which orders that four ounces more of fresh beef shall be added to every man's ration per diem, hereafter. Let those who have fat stock take a note of this.

The friends of the New-York Seventy-first will be glad to learn that when they were ordered to accompany the two Rhode Island and the New-Hampshire Regiments, it was intimated to them that Government had the most entire confidence in their ability, pluck and drill, and therefore, they were selected to head one of the advanced columns.

A high military officer told me this morning, at the War Department, that probably a portion of our Army of 60,000 men would be thrown on the flank of the Disunionists, so that when the main body advanced from Centreville and forced them to retreat, they would fall into the net of the reserves and the result would be another Yorktown, with some slight difference in latitude, etc.

Yesterday there was a complete shut-down of "passes" into Virginia after sunrise. Mr. RAYMOND mounted his horse at 4 A. M., and when last heard from was enjoying the occupation of Fairfax Court-house. My informant left the Army last night, after assisting in pulling down the secession bunting, at the Court-house, and replacing it by one presented to one of the New-York regiments by their lady friends. He informed me that numerous depredations had been committed by many of the Union regiments, previous to the late advance, on the property of as good Union men as can be found anywhere, and that our cause was being very much injured by the acts of these reckless troopers. It is certainly high time that these excesses were stopped.

Gen. MANSFIELD is besieged, this morning, by a motley army, who wish passes for every conceivable purpose. A notice at the door informs the anxious ones that "nothing will be heeded unless the request emanates from an M. C. or from a Cabinet Officer, and that none will be admitted beyond the old lines unless their position as officer or soldier demands it." The following is the latest document of the kind:

> HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
> WASHINGTON, July 18, 1861.
>
> Pass "JASPER," One week over the bridges and within the original lines. By order of
> Gen. MANSFIELD, Commanding.
> DRAKE DE KAY, Aide-de-Camp.
>
> [Turn over.
>
> It is understood that the within named and subscriber accepts this pass on his word of honor, that he is and will be ever loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, or in any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death.
>
> Signed, JASPER.

How many think of the penalty, when they seek the pass? I may observe that DRAKE DE KAY'S letters are an inch long, and he puts enough sand on his signature to fill a small measure. A cockney would say that his signature is absolutely "stunnin."

I intend to-morrow to seek the august presence of Gen. SCOTT, armed with the usual indorsements. He has a holy horror of gentlemen of the quill, but as a private citizen of undoubted patriotism, he will, I hope, grant me a special "pass along" to the enemy's lines, and more particularly to the encampment of the South Carolinians, whose tender treatment of me, while in the negro guard-house of Charleston, during the infamous bombardment of Fort Sumter, I am anxious to reciprocate *vi et armis*. *Fort Sumter will be avenged this month*, and a full account of it, unless a Minié stops me, will be sent by

JASPER.

Mr. Wm. H. Russell and Harper's Weekly—A Letter from Mr. Samuel Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an extract from a private note of mine, addressed to Mr. FLETCHER HARPER, at the solicitation of Mr. THEODORE R. DAVIS, which I find in *Harper's Weekly* for the 20th inst., *purporting to be a communication to the editor of that journal*, in which it is inserted as a link in the chain of circumstantial evidence, editorially adduced, in support of a letter, wherein Mr. DAVIS asserts that Mr. WM. H. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, knowingly uttered a falsehood, when he proclaimed in the Mobile *Register* that he only knew him (Mr. DAVIS) in the capacity of traveling artist of the *Illustrated London News*.

In these days of National anxiety and sorrow, the persistence of the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, in inflicting this personal controversy upon the patrons of that journal, looks more like a sinister attempt to malign a gallant and accomplished ornament of that Republic out of which the Messrs. HARPER are presumed to have made more than "bread alone," than a sincere and unstudied effort to wipe out the stigma of an indiscretion.

I leave the questionable taste of this proceeding to the discrimination of the public, who are now paying an extra assessment of sixteen per cent. as a contribution to Mr. DAVIS' traveling expenses. *Davus sum non Œdipus*, and it is not my province to divine the moral conundrum in which the motives of those publishers lie concealed, nor whether their patrons prefer calumnies to pictures. But as I have been most unwarrantably drawn into this petty squabble, I deem it my duty to expose Mr. DAVIS' artful dodges, in the absence of the gentleman upon whose reputation he has endeavored to affix a stain, however repugnant this "breaking a grasshopper upon the wheel" may prove to the members of the Humane Society. My testimony is not needed to convict him of willful falsehood, for his own letter snows that he found no difficulty in lying long before cock-crow at Mobile, *partly to escape martyrdom, and partly from anger at the indiscretion of his publishers.* But I feel warranted in stigmatizing as a malignant slanderer, the Editor of *Harper's Weekly*, who inserts my private note to Mr. FLETCHER HARPER as a letter addressed to him, which he attempts with malice prepense to pervert into a pin, by which to fasten upon Mr. RUSSELL the lie, white or black, that won for Mr. DAVIS that gentleman's confidence, and saved his own neck.

I was present when Mr. FORSYTH exhibited to Mr. DAVIS the advertisement in *Harper's Weekly*, and can bear testimony to the apparent indignation with which he peremptorily denied the right of its publishers to designate him as their artist, and authorized Mr. RUSSELL to contradict the assertion in the Mobile papers of the morrow. He moreover protested "that his connection with the HARPERS had been dissolved." This feint, as it shortly proved to have been, was successful, for Mr. FORSYTH exclaimed: "Mr. DAVIS, at noon this day I was chosen Mayor of Mobile, and as such will be responsible for you to the Vigilance Committee."

I do not see that the story of the house having been surrounded by eager votaries of Judge LYNCH, improves Mr. D.'s position. The greater the danger he incurred, the more heinous is his present offence, even if not against truth—against gratitude; but unhappily for the romance of his legend, this portion of it is a figment judiciously inserted to enhance the horrors of his impending martyrdom. Who has not wondered at the porcupinish symmetry and profusion of the arrows that bristle in the pictures of St. SEBASTIAN in his agony? And yet, it can hardly be doubted that had that holy victim survived his sagittarial doom, and been subsequently inspired to depict its execution, he would have added a score or more of darts from the quiver of fancy.

The unqualified character of Mr. D.'s denial was particularly impressed upon me by a "remark he made" when he came into my room shortly after his interrogatory, when the following dialogue took place:

DAVIS—Can you hide these papers for me?

SELF—What are they?

DAVIS—My traveling credits and agreements that might compromise me.

SELF—Allow me to examine them—for they might compromise *me*.

Suiting the action to the word, I opened one of the letters. It was signed "JOHN BONNER," and authorized Mr. DAVIS to draw for an extra sum of $50, provided he sent him plenty of pictures.

SELF—Who is JOHN BONNER?

DAVIS—The editor of *Harper's Weekly*.

SELF—Then you ——?

DAVIS—I had to. Dont tell Mr. RUSSELL.

I now ask that kind-hearted and unsuspecting gentleman's pardon for having complied with Mr. DAVIS' entreaty. But how could I disclose to him a complication that must have established his moral solidarity with DAVIS, unless by withholding his promised card to the Mobile *Register* he had chosen to surrender Mr. DAVIS to the Vigilance Committee? I exacted two promises from Mr. DAVIS:

1. That he should send North no more drawings.
2. That he should start for home at the earliest practicable moment.

A few days after this we reached New-Orleans, where Mr. RUSSELL became the guest of Mr. Consul MOORE, and I was received under the roof of another friend, where, on the day preceding his departure, Mr. DAVIS called to say that "Mr. RUSSELL had given him a character," and asked me for a recommendation to my old acquaintance, Mr. FLETCHER HARPER, wherein, by testifying to his talent and assiduity, and by a pointed allusion to the danger to which the indiscreet advertisement of the *Weekly* had subjected him, I might enable him to make his peace with his publishers for having denied them.

This, Mr. Editor, explains the meaning of the phrase in my letter which you have quoted as an evidence against Mr. RUSSELL'S veracity:

"In the present interrupted state of communications, and amid the perilous excitements of these trying times, *it has been thought unsafe for Mr. Davis to continue a tour rendered unusually insecure by an indiscreet notice at the heading of your Weekly.*"

I did not mention to Mr. RUSSELL that I had given this letter to Mr. DAVIS, and was not a little surprised at receiving from him, last week, a note in which he observes: "I am told that the HARPER'S refuse to publish my last card, alleging that they have a letter from you which fully establishes my acquaintance with DAVIS' true character. What on earth did you write, and when?"

I received this inquiry on my return from Niagara Falls, where Mr. R. had left me *en route* to Washington. I at once called upon Mr. FLETCHER HARPER to explain the circumstances of Mr. DAVIS' journey, and to protest against the outrageous injustice of the insinuations of the *Weekly* in regard to Mr. RUSSELL. I also told him why I had written to him, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with my explanations, manifesting regret, if not compunction, for the attack upon Mr. R. He remarked that Mr. RUSSELL'S first card accused them of having published an untruth, and that they had commented upon it in self-defence only. To this I rejoined that the second card acquitted them of any intentional misrepresentation, and threw the onus of the mystification upon Mr. DAVIS. As the latter had not then stepped into the arena to calumniate his protector and benefactor, I still praised his industry and ability, and submitted his youth and inexperience, assailed by unexpected perplexities, in extenuation of his double-dealing. Mr. HARPER shook his head, saying, "I am afraid Mr. DAVIS, with all his talents, is a slippery fellow;" which observation is so at variance with the editorial language of the attack upon Mr. RUSSELL, which characterizes him as a "Mr. DAVIS, whom we have ever found to be an honorable, truth-telling gentleman," that I feel quite justified in assuming that Mr. FLETCHER HARPER is not the Editor of Harpers' *Weekly*, who, in perverting the address of my letter, has been guilty of a substitution which, when found on a bank-note, possesses the magical properties of Prince Abou-Hassan's flying carpet, at least as far as Sing-Sing.

I now proceed to discuss Mr. DAVIS' artfully-constructed account of the origin of his connection with Mr. RUSSELL. On the 6th of April, I accompanied Mr. RUSSELL and two friends on a visit to Capt. DAHLGREN, at the Washington Navy-yard. In the interval between some experiments with boat howitzers, a pert looking lad rushed up to Mr. R. and inquired, "Will you be at home this evening?" To which Mr. R. coldly replied, "I shall not be at home until after 12 o'clock." He replied, "Well, Sir, I will be there about that time." The ardor of the one and the frigidity of the other, prompted one of our party to inquire, "Who's your friend?" "A poor devil of a young artist who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour, knew my friend WOODS, and says he sketches for the London *Illustrated News*. He is soliciting permission to accompany me to the South; and though I have told him that I expect to be the guest of friends to whose houses I cannot take him, he importunes me to give him my countenance in the cars." And this is what Mr. DAVIS, in his letter, calls *being with Mr. Russell at the Navy-yard*. More than one of the party sought to dissuade Mr. R. from complicating his journey with such an incumbrance. On the following Tuesday, one of your Washington correspondents wrote in effect to the TIMES: "I am happy to say that our young and talented friend DAVIS, the artist, is to accompany Mr. RUSSELL on his Southern tour." Mr. R. happening to call on me, I showed him this paragraph, and recollect that he blushed with indignation at "being made ridiculous," by appearing to have his traveling artist like the Prince of Wales. He left me, saying, "This article settles Mr. DAVIS' business."

On the 16th of April Mr. R. reached Charleston, whither accident had carried me several days previously, and in the course of the evening told me that Mr. DAVIS had come with him. I remarked that when we parted he had resolved to shake off his "burr," as he playfully called that gentleman, and he replied that when he upbraided Mr. D. with having had himself puffed in the *Times*, and told him that he could not suffer him to accompany him, he burst into tears, vowed the notice was inserted without his knowledge, and implored him not to be inexorable towards a boy of nineteen, who was the sole support of his mother and two sisters.

We visited Gen. BEAUREGARD the next morning, and as we were taking our leave Mr. RUSSELL said, "Gen. BEAUREGARD, there is a young artist here, a Mr. DAVIS, who accompanied the Prince of Wales from Canada to Richmond, and is now sketching for the London *Illustrated News*." The General replied that Mr. DAVIS had already applied to him for permission to sketch the Forts, but that he had declined giving it to a stranger. That he would now cheerfully accord it, *under Mr. Russell's assurance that Mr. Davis was not connected with the Northern Press*, which Mr. RUSSELL instantly gave him.

We remained in Charleston a fortnight, during which I scarcely ever saw Mr. DAVIS, who never took a meal with us, which was certainly neglecting one who pretended to have been authorized by Mr R. to write as follows:

"Tell the Editor of *Harper's Weekly* that I am very happy to have so pleasant a companion on my journey." And in another letter,

"Tell the Editor of *Harper's Weekly* that I am charmed to have this young artist with me."

We paid a visit to the Pedee plantations without Mr. DAVIS, whose first appearance as Mr. RUSSELL'S companion was in the cars of the Savannah Railroad, which we left at Pocataligo to visit some friends on Broad River, while Mr. D. continued his journey alone to Savannah.

At the latter place we were the guests of a friend, and Mr. DAVIS lived at the Pulaski House. But there, as elsewhere, Mr. RUSSELL obtained for him invitations for our public excursions, always indorsing Mr. D.'s disclaimer of any connection with the Northern Press.

Mr. DAVIS did go with us from Savannah to Montgomery, from Montgomery to Mobile, from Mobile to Pickens and back, and thence to New-Orleans. We left Savannah on the 2d May, and reached New-Orleans on the 20th, so that Mr. DAVIS was but eighteen days Mr. RUSSELL'S companion, although he enjoyed his protection from the 13th April to the 20th May, the day of his departure from New-Orleans.

Thus, at Charleston to Gen. BEAUREGARD; at Fort Pulaski, Savannah, to Commodore TATNALL; at Fort Morgan, Mobile, to Col. HARDEE; at Pensacola, to Gen. BRAGG, and so on *passim*, until the appearance of the advertisement in *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. RUSSELL deliberately pledged his word as a gentleman, and his honor as a privileged neutral, that Mr. DAVIS was not connected with the Northern Press. He reiterates the sincerity of this conviction in the following passage from his last published card:

> I have only to add that I know nothing of Mr. THEODORE DAVIS except what he told me. He introduced himself to me in a book-shop in Washington, and begged he might be permitted to travel with me to the South, assigning as his plea that he was engaged to take sketches for the *Illustrated London News*, and that his previous connection with you might possibly expose him to obstructions which would be removed if I gave him the permission he so urgently entreated. If he came in any other capacity, it was not only without my knowledge, but in contravention of truth and honor, for which he is responsible. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, W. H. RUSSELL.

And yet the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, in reply to this card, says: "We have every reason to believe that Mr. RUSSELL knew, when he left Washington, that Mr. DAVIS was going with him as the artist of *Harper's Weekly*."

Let much of my testimony be discarded as irrelevant to the issue, nay, let it all be questioned save as to those facts which can be confirmed by the testimony of the gentleman whom I have just named; upon those facts, and the above extract from Mr. R.'s card, I am quite willing to submit to the tribunal of public opinion.

First—Whether a gentleman of character and experience would be likely to sully his reputation and self-respect by half-a-dozen or more of repetitions of a deliberate falsehood in as many positions of unparalleled delicacy and difficulty? In short, whether it is probable that the specially trusted and honored correspondent of the first Journal in the world would knowingly introduce a spy into camps, where his integrity had been confided in with the most courteous loyalty?

Second—Whether, if Mr. RUSSELL were capable of such treachery, he would have countenanced the imposture without a motive?

Third—In such case, what could have been his motive for serving, at the risk of ignominious detection, the HARPERS, whom he had never seen or heard of save as Mr. DAVIS' former employers, or Mr. DAVIS himself, who was an entire stranger, until he met him in a "book-shop," and who by his own avowal possessed no means of requital?

Fourth—Whether it was not worth Mr. DAVIS' interest to induce the Messrs. HARPERS to believe that Mr. RUSSEL was charmed by his talent and companionship, and even to flatter them by the suggestion that Mr. R's. protection was extended him partly for their respectable sakes?

Fifth—Whether in this outrageous and scurrilous attempt at persecution, the editor of *Harper's Weekly* has not displayed a malignity that stains that "Journal of Civilization" with disgrace?

The consolation of Midas, when the "Susurrant reeds" proclaimed him an ass, was that a god had inflicted this mortification upon his vanity and presumption; and even had the verdict been unjust, he might well have shrunk from the task of wandering through the Lydina marshes and giving all their reeds the lie. I am aware that it is almost as hopeless an effort to contradict the 115,000 reeds which, we are told, spring weekly out of the Messrs. HARPER'S swamp, which, I regret to say, breathe on this occasion the fetid growl of Caliban, and not the sportive sentence of Apollo. SAM WARD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Detective VAN WAGNER, yesterday, arrested a man named GILES VAN VOST, on a charge of attempting to kill his wife. It appears that the parties have not lived together for some time past, and on Wednesday last the accused met his wife at No. 113 Myrtle-avenue, when he attempted to kill her by shooting her with a pistol. The ball entered her face, passing off to one side, inflicting a serious if not fatal injury. The prisoner was committed to await the result of the injuries to his wife.

A PATRIOTIC REGIMENT.—The Secretary of War called for 100 cavalry from the Seventieth Regiment, whereupon the whole regiment, consisting of five companies of cavalry, two of artillery, (six pieces each, one rifled,) and one company of sharp-shooters, tendered their services for the war.

THE GERMANS.—There was a meeting of German citizens held at Webber & Evarts' Hotel, Hudson-avenue, last evening, to make arrangements to receive the Twenty-eighth Regiment upon its return to the city. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN CONNELL, while driving across the Carrol-street bridge yesterday, was thrown to the pavement and sustained such injuries that he died shortly after in the Long Island College Hospital.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Home Guard of the Thirteenth Regiment will meet at the City Armory, this evening, to made arrangements to join in the reception of the Thirteenth Regiment, on its return from the seat of war.

RECRUITS FOR THE FOURTEENTH.—A detachment of recruits for the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, was sent forward on Thursday, under the command of Sergeant SHELTON. Another detachment will be sent forward to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A carpenter, named WM. YOUNG, fell from a building on Atlantic-avenue, yesterday, and was almost instantly killed. He resided at the corner of Nevins and Wyckoff streets.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN USE.
Under Patents of Howe and others. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 469 Broadway.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

CRANE—NICOLL.—At Shelter Island, N. Y., on Thursday, July 18, by Rev. Mr. Huntington, Dr. CHARLES H. CRANE, U S. A., to SARAH P., daughter of S. B. Nicoll, Esq., Shelter Island.

DIED.

TURNER.—In this City, on Friday, July 19, ROBERT O'HARA TURNER, aged 42 years.

His funeral will take place at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday,) from the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal-st. His friends and acquaintances, also the members of Pacific Lodge of F. A. M., and the members of his Royal Arch Chapter, are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 18, FRANCIS E MILLS, aged 26 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, William Francis, No 21½ Eldridge-st., without further invitation.

☞ Morristown, N. J., papers please copy.

THURSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 19, FREDERICK G THURSTON, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 54 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKS.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday evening, July 18, after a long affliction, borne with Christian fortitude, FRANCES, wife of Joseph Brooks, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 470 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

DAVIES.—In East New-York, L. I., on Thursday morning, July 18, HERMAN HENRY, infant son of Samuel and Adelaide Davies, aged 7 months.

His remains were interred at the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS. 391—JULY 19, 1861.
36, 71, 74, 7, 67, 45, 21, 17, 50, 19, 42, 66, 30.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 392—JULY 19, 1861.
22, 1, 15, 30, 31, 25, 9, 56, 54, 72, 76, 75, 16.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St Louis. Mo.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!

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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY!

EUDORA;

EUDORA;

EUDORA;

EUDORA;

EUDORA;

OR

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

THE FALSE PRINCESS.

NOW READY

NOW READY

NOW READY

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXXXV.] CONTENTS. [AUGUST.

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The *June* number commenced the *Twenty-third Volume* of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The object of the publishers, as stated in the first number, issued in June 1850, was to present a periodical "which no one who had the slightest relish for miscellaneous reading, or the slightest wish to keep himself informed of the progress and results of the literary genius of his own age, would willingly be without. And they intend to publish it at so low a rate, and to give it a value so much beyond its price, that it shall make its way into the hands or the family circle of every intelligent citizen of the United States."

Its unparalleled circulation from month to month, and a constant demand for back Numbers and complete sets, evince that the Magazine meets the wants of the great body of American readers. No change will therefore be made in its general character. The Magazine contains at least twice the amount of matter of the leading English monthlies. It is therefore enabled to present the best productions of European novelists and essayists, besides furnishing a larger amount of original matter than is given in any other Magazine of the day. Each Number contains an amount of reading equal to that in an ordinary octavo volume, with abundant Pictorial illustrations of every subject in which the Artist can aid the Writer. More than *Seven Thousand* illustrations have already appeared in the Magazine.

The want which the Magazine was established to meet still exists, and the Publishers, while guaranteeing that the periodical shall maintain its high character, confidently rely upon a continuance of the liberal support which it has received for eleven years.

The Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, aware of its permanent value, have electrotyped every page. They can, therefore, supply any Number from the beginning upon the following terms:

Any Number will be sent by mail, post-paid, for Twenty-five Cents. Any Volume, comprising six numbers, neatly bound in cloth, will be sent by mail, to any part of the United States, within 3,000 miles of New-York, post-paid, for $2 per volume. Complete sets will be sent by Express, the freight at the charge of the purchaser, at a discount of 25 per cent. from the above rate. Twenty-two volumes, bound uniformly, extending from June, 1850, to June, 1861, are now ready.

TERMS:

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Three or more Copies for One Year (each)	2 00

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HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION
UPON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY—DELIVERED JULY 4, 1861,
will be published, July 23, in the
PULPIT AND ROSTRUM—Nos. 21 and 22.—(Double Number.)

The copy has been prepared for the PULPIT AND ROSTRUM by Mr. EVERETT himself. and will include an appendix of illustrative matter, book notes, &c.

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ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the oldiers at one-half the usual rates.

DRUG STORES, FIXTURES, DRUGS, &c., at inducement prices, for cash. Staple Goods on hand. Parties wishing to buy or sell may hear of opportunities by calling at No. 93 John-st., on WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Agency.

MILITARY.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.
Recruits will now be accepted by the officers of this regiment, day or evening, at the rooms corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.
Members, employed in business, will be excused for the present from attending drills during the day, but they must report themselves in person nightly from 8 until 10 o'clock.

CAMP ASTOR, RIKER'S ISLAND, July 18, 1861.
ORDERS HAVING BEEN ISSUED FOR the equipment of the Anderson Zouave Regiment every member is expected to hold himself in readiness for marching to the seat of war at three days' notice.
All who are on leave of absence will report themselves at head-quarters, Union-square Tent, immediately. By order of J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Colonel.
J. NORRIS MCLEAN, Adjutant.

ATTENTION! MECHANICS' RIFLES— Col. Bull.—Hard-fisted men are wanted, to fill up a company in this regiment, now accepted, and will go into quarters next week. Pay to commence immediately, and $100 bounty when discharged from service. Company Head-quarters, No. 62 Warren-st., New-York, and at White Plains. D. R. JOHNSON, Captain.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth, and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST REPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

☞Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Of TO-MORROW, commences a
GREAT STORY BY LADY CLARA CAVENDISH
Called
WALTER TREMAINE; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A COURT PAGE.
Also,
DOESTICKS' WEEKLY LETTER,
And a spicy communication from
THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER,
And all the War and City News of Saturday night, and a larger quantity of choice family reading matter than can be found in any other journal in the world.
GET TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF
ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

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Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 6.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, June 21, 1861.

In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER
T. J. HAINES, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Roach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway, daily, at 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.

Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c., &c.

ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New-York office.

Small packages for Miss DIX (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

NEW CASH BOOK HOUSE.
WARD & PARRY,
No. 625 Broadway.
having purchased of H W. Derby the entire stock of English and American Books recently offered in the new spacious store No. 625 Broadway, will continue the business of General
Publishers, Booksellers and Importers,
at the same stand, and invite the attention of book-buyers to their large and varied assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Books which they are selling during the present depressed state of the times at prices greatly reduced from the usual rates, exclusively for cash.
Catalogues of their own publications supplied to order.
JAMES W WARD,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JESSE PARRY

PLATED ICE-PITCHERS—PLATED ICE-PITCHERS.—The coolest way to liquid-ate with comfort during these hot days, and hard times, is to partake of the contents of one of my splendid ice-pitchers. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of July, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objections to travel with a family; is pleasant and of a kind disposition; has no objections to the country; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; will make herself generally useful; prefers a situation in the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to mind children; is also a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very neat girl, with two years' City reference from her present employer, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing; good disposition and very fond of children. No objections to country. Call or send to No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., this day or Monday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to country; best of City reference if required. Address WAITRESS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen till suited, at her present employer's, No. 43 East 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen at No 104 East 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced, trustworthy woman, as first-class cook understands all branches of cooking, ice creams, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; makes bread and biscuit in the best manner; has no objection to the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant girl, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would have no objection to doing general housework in a small family; would prefer going in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman. She thoroughly understands baking, meats, pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing. Has four years City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objection to country.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give good City reference from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Good City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishwoman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes, confectionery, game, soups, boned turkey, and meats of all kinds; best City reference. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook, in a private family; best City reference can be given. The advertiser can be seen, for two days, at 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent girls, who have seldom changed their employers, situations, one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style, and an excellent baker; makes pastries; wages $8. The other as chambermaid and waitress or regular waitress, in the City or country; wages $6 to $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; will make herself generally useful; has best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family and boarding-house; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook and laundress; the country preferred; understands her business thoroughly; the best of reference given. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between av. A and B.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a Scotch Presbyterian woman, a situation as cook or laundress and dairymaid in the country; can give the best reference. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a most excellent Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and is a beautiful laundress; is very obliging, and clean and neat about her person and kitchen; best of references; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable steady young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; prefers the latter; is fully competent to do all kind of housework and not afraid of a large family. Apply at 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged; she has no objections to City or country. Call at No. 205 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant cook, washer and ironer, aged 28, wishes a situation in a private family; can take a laundress or waitress' situation; best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment, advertises from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 83½ Barrow-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 31 Marion-st., corner of Spring, second floor, front, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 304 West 24th-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DAIRYMAID, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An excellent servant wants a situation in City or country; is good at dairy work, and a good cook, washer and ironer, and can be useful in any way; is a middle-aged and strong woman; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT OR PLAIN COOK.—Any family in Brooklyn or the country desirous of procuring a really reliable, smart and first-class domestic, with excellent reference, either for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, may be suited immediately with one who understands her business thoroughly, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT IN THE COUNTRY.—A hard working young woman wishes a situation to do the general work of a family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; can milk and take care of butter; not afraid of work; wages low; can enter her place this day; city reference. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-working, honest young woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to do the whole work of a family; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first-rate; is also a good butter maker. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE AGEr. woman, as housekeeper, wants a situation. Is a thorough houseworker, active, neat, careful and prudent. Is a good seamstress, &c. Willing to do anything to be useful. Inquire at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY COMPETENT widow, who has a child, would like a situation as a housekeeper in a widower's family, or do light chamberwork and sewing; would make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 3, at No. 94 Maine-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent American woman, a situation as housekeeper; can give best of references. Address or call No. 21 Amity-place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who has done work for thirteen of a family, wishes to procure a situation to do the whole work of a family; is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway. Wages moderate.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 271 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, in a nice family, to take care of a baby from its birth and other children; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 25 West

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, having lost her baby, two weeks old, and has a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse; none but a respectable person need apply. Inquire at No. 225 East 20th-st., New-York.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 960 Degraw-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young married woman, a situation as wet nurse, in a respectable family, she has good testimonials; no objection to City or country. Apply at the news dépôt, corner of East 12th-st. and 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer, or would go as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to go in the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable Spanish young woman, aged 21, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, in a private family; no objection to travel with a family best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av., near Amity-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children, would make herself useful. Call at No. 349 9th-st., second floor, near Avenue C.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as seamstress; one who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork or take care of young children; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 53 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS COMPETENT WAITRESS.—(CAN TAKE a man's place) or chambermaid. Fine washer and ironer, or nurse or good plain sewer. Situation wanted by a very neat, tidy young woman, fully competent in any of the above branches and has the very best of city references. Will go to the country. Please apply at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., for two days.

NO CHARGE UNTIL SUITED—AT THE METropolitan Institute, No 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., to employers of servants; German and other help on hand daily for City and country. The Institute is conducted in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation in the country, has no objections to go 500 miles in the country where the lady is willing to assist in the cooking; she is a good washer and ironer, and understands chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care, best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a young man; is a good vegetable gardener and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Address personally, or by letter, M. W. No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a young man, who will be found to understand each of the above; wages from $10 to $12 per month; is willing to make himself generally useful; can show good City and country recommendations. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener by one who understands farming in all its branches, and care of stock of all kinds, and has had the charge of gentlemen's places for many years. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN, A YOUNG man, wants a situation on a farm; understands farming in general; is a good gardener; can take care of horses and other stock; satisfactory reference given. Address A. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—AN HONEST MAN WANTS a situation in the country; is active and capable at any kind of farming; is a temperance man; has best references; has a wife who understands all dairy work, cooking, washing, &c.; will go together or separate; wages no object. Inquire or address M., Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as farmer and gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and the care of horses; is also a good gardener, is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful, can give unexceptionable references. Address J O., Box No 203 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A German man and his wife wishes situations; the man is a good farmer and vegetable gardener, understands the care of horses and everything about a farm; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; the care of milk and butter; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order, understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, in City or country, by a man who understands horticulture, arbriculture and flower culture, and the care of all domestic cattle; ready to assist at all occasions. Good reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 257 Avenue A, or address J. FANNING, said number.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as gardener and coachman, or in either capacity; thoroughly understands the gardening business in every department and the care and driving of horses; good reference, and not afraid to work. Letters from the country promptly attended to. Address C. A., No. 531 1st-av., by person or note, for three days.

AS GARDENER—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a very respectable Englishman and wife; he understands gardening in all its branches, such as green-houses, vineries and laying out of grounds, and is willing to make himself generally useful, his wife would like a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework; have a little girl six years of age, can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 81 4th-av.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A MAN AND wife wishes a situation; the man understands gardening, the care of horses, &c.; his wife to cook, wash, and iron, for a small family; good reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver, can produce the best of testimonials from his last employers. Apply or address W. H. T., No. 246 West 17th-st., in basement, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, marketing, &c., understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended from his present employer. Address WAITER, No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED MAN a situation as waiter. He perfectly understands his business. Has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen at Mrs. Green's Agency, corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman, a situation as a first-class waiter. Inquire at No. 147 East 10th-st. for G. A., care of Mr. Saunders.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS of age, wants a situation in any honorable business, whereby he can make himself generally useful; has five years' experience with a first-class commission house; willing to work; good penman; habits good, &c., expects only a living compensation; has best of references from his last employer; other City references given. Address A. A. J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four cents each by the hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling them, and who in these times are making from $8 to $14 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 60 ACRES, with good house and outbuildings, on Harlem Railroad, forty miles from this City. The whole under good cultivation. Address S. A. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner Spruce.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE FOR SALE—AT Nos. 264 and 266 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at wholesale and retail, in all colors and ornamented, ranging in price for wood-top suites, at $16, $19, $22 and $26; marble-top suites, consisting of nine pieces, at $33, $37 and upwards; [illegible]

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ST. PETER'S, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Miss Rendall, who has long conducted a select first-class establishment for the education of young ladies, in the above salubrious and charming locality, will be happy to take charge of any young ladies whose parents may wish them to receive a solid and refined education in England.

Miss Rendall is aided by experienced and highly qualified English and Continental governesses, and masters of high standing attend on the usual terms.

For board and instruction in every requisite branch of literature, piano, French, German, Italian, drawing and painting, eighty guineas per annum.

For young ladies under 14 years of age, sixty guineas per annum—lessons from the masters, books and stationary, form the sole extra charge. The most unexceptionable references given and required.

St. Peter's House is delightfully situated in its own extensive grounds, to which pupils have free access for recreation.

Letters addressed to MISS RENDALL will meet with immediate attention.

RYDE, June, 1861.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $60, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French and elements of music, seeks a position for the Summer. Having been employed as a very successful teacher during several years, she hesitates not to say that entire satisfaction will be rendered to those who might choose to avail themselves of her offices. Salary disregarded. Indubitable references and testimonials can be furnished. Address, immediately, C. B. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, GOOD reader and writer in French, Italian, English, German and Spanish, wishes to find pupils as resident or visiting teacher in City or country. Will prove a rare chance to adults and children, and chiefly to persons wishing to study art and go to Europe. Salary no object until the Fall. Address Mlle. O. M., care of Mrs. Miers B., French and Spanish School, corner of 38th-st. and Madison av.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one of much experience, who is prepared to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best Seminaries; best references given. Address MARY P. DELTON, Ithica, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LAdies' school, in Boston, a well-educated French lady as a teacher. Best references required. Personal applications can be made at No. 21 West 22d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus. Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ORANGE, N J.—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, built by the present occupant for his own use, and will be sold at a bargain, or let furnished or unfurnished to a desirable tenant; possession given immediately if required. No real estate agents need apply. Address Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—$550 FOR A HOUSE AND A QUARter of an acre lot, in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, situated near the dépôt; also, lots in three other places. Apply at No. 10 Columbia-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION, by order of I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, the following condemned stores:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, coffee, butter, beans, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING—Pea jackets, cloth, canvas and duck trowsers, shirtings, frocks, flannel jumpers, flannel shirts and drawers, cloth caps, calf and kip shoes, gutta percha jackets and trowsers, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, beeswax, ribbon, tapes, needles, shaving-boxes, soap, combs, brushes, buttons, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty barrels, boxes, &c

By PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT AND TWELVE ACRES of land for sale, at auction, by PEED & COLE, on Wednesday, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This place is situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, ten miles from Fulton-ferry, accessible hourly by stages from East New-York, or by cars from South-ferry or Hunter's Point, which stops but a few rods from the place; dwelling-house, Gothic style, 36x40; barn, stable and extra outbuildings in perfect order; no money has been spared to render it complete in every way. Terms easy, two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain, part at 6 per cent.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT STORE No. 145 Broadway, a large stock of first-class City-made furniture, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining-room suites, extension tables, etageres, buffets, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cornices, hall-stands and chairs, Japanese tables, antique chairs and tables. Sale positive for cash.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction-room, No. 1 North William-st., large sale of genteel household furniture, rosewood parlor suites, centre and card tables, easy and rocking chairs, lace curtains, Brussels, 3-ply ingrain carpets, oil cloths, cottage suites, book stand, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN.

GOOD FOR LECTURERS.

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

GOOD FOR SINGERS.

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS!

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling coun*

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 8½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady desires board for three or four months, in the country, within two hours' ride of this City, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; terms not to exceed $3 per week. Address, stating terms, location, mode of access, &c., J. D. R., Station F., New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY TWO young gentlemen, board in a private family; location Ravenswood, Astoria, or East River side; house must be near the water, and easy of access. Address, giving name in full, HALSEY, Post-office. P. S.—None but private families need apply.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., Box No. 2,661 New-York Post-office.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open, at reduced rates for board. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., and peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DELIGHTFUL country retreat may be found at the Mountain Glen, 26 miles from New-York, for such as wish quiet and the absence of fashionable life. Particulars at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d floor, of R M. Titsworth. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, GOOD BOARD and room for a gentleman and his wife. Astoria, Ravenswood or Bergen preferred. Price not to exceed $10 per week. Dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. Address BREVITY, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where home comforts can be had, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, 10 minutes' walk from Fairhaven landing; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; terms, $6 per week. Address Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Red Bank, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING.—FOUR CHOICE rooms on second floor, fronting river, to let with board. Stable accommodations. Also, boating, bathing and fishing. Apply on the premises formerly occupied by Abraham Knight, Esq., ten minutes above Riverdale station.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and child, (8 years old,) within 20 miles of New-York, of easy access by steamboat or railroad. Farm-house preferred. Address Box No. 742 New-York Post-office, stating terms and particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, infant, and nurse, convenient to the City; the salt water preferable; terms must be moderate. Address, with terms and references, W. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board, near Bedford Station, with a small family, in a farm-house. For particulars address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, at Peekskill, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. Address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

BOARDING.—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

FARM-HOUSE.—BOARD WANTED AT A FARM-house for a lady, three children, and nurse, and gentleman every Sunday. Address, stating full particulars, ALEXANDER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, half an hour's ride from the City, near the Palisades, New-Jersey. Inquire at 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A LARGE, WELL-shaded farm-house, can be had on moderate terms. Address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JONES HOUSE, NO. 734 BROADWAY.—Suites of parlors and single rooms to let, with or without board. Price in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had with board on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms for two persons $8 to $12 per week, according to room desired.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, can be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st.; house has modern improvements; location good and near Fulton-ferry.

WANTED—IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, FOR SEVeral months, a nice and airy room, with good board by a French gentleman, speaking very little English, specially in a private family, where there should be any person speaking French a little, so that they could improve each other in both languages. Address, stating terms and particulars, B. D. P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—A few cool, neat, pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. Gas, nice bath-room, and convenient location. Terms very moderate; prices to suit the times. Spanish, French and English spoken.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Very desirable double and single rooms, neatly furnished, supplied with water, gas and use of bath-room. House situated convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—GENTLEMEN WISHing large Summer rooms, were all the comforts of a home can be found, at a very moderate price, would do well to call at No. 61 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; or would let to a small family with the kitchen.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders at all, for a gentleman and wife; no use for any one to answer who intend to keep other boarders. Address J. W. C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS WISHing a quiet and elegant residence during their stay in the City, can find the required accommodations by applying at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

TO LET.—WITH BOARD, A FEW ROOMS FOR families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway. Terms moderate. Apply at House.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate, houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED BY A single gentleman in a private family, widow lady preferred. Address A. C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED AT NO. 38 University-place, either with or without partial or full board.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with pleasant rooms and board in a small private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st., 6 doors west of 5th-av.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.

Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to
H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE season, or till May 1, situated in Tarrytown, 27 miles from New-York, on high ground, commanding a beautiful view of Hudson River; contains 10 rooms, kitchen and cellars, &c. Stabling may also be had, or one-half to let till May 1. Terms moderate. Address W. SLEIGHT, No. 200 West 19th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—RENT TAKEN IN BOARD if suited—a small house, or part of it; very pleasant and convenient; location first-class; or would be rented in rooms to gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn, at a moderate price. Address H. D. N., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT &

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality, selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.
jy13-law4wS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made known under which the axes will be received.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract apply at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly-cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st. for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post-office.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PARK PAVILION is now opened for the season. The *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* leave foot of Robinson-st daily. Address JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Riceville Post-office, Monmouth County, N. J.
JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or from foot of Jay and Harrison sts., by steamboats; five boats to and from daily; cars every hour. Terms moderate.
WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—High-stoop house, moderate size, modern conveniences, thorough repair, nice order, pleasant neighborhood, moderate rent; between 4th and 6th avs., 11th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 685 Post-office.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—FIRST OR SECond floor, with four or five rooms, below 60th-st., until 1st May next, at moderate rent, for a family of three persons. Address, with particulars and price of rent, M. J. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished, in any street leading from Broadway, not below Broome-st. or above 10th-st. Address JORDAN, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION for the supply of lint, bandages, &c. to the United States Army, No. 144 Broadway. This Association is engaged in closing up its affairs, and are [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE
6's, due 1862, for sale
by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.	J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.
Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts.—The usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. on large amounts, will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will bear interest same as deposit.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 2, and from 5 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.
The seven per cent. mortgage bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.
JOHN EWEN, President.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.
(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM square, corner New-Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent. interest allowed. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly, also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROT.—FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—THURSDAY, July 25, match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. Samuel McLaughlin names *Ethan Allen* and his running mate, *Socks*, to wagon. James D. McMann names *Flora Temple*, in harness. A good day and good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

N. B.—In this race *Flora*, instead of going to wagon as she did on the 15th inst., when beaten by *Ethan* in the extraordinary time of 2:22, takes a sulky, thus carrying less weight, and drawing two wheels instead of four.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.
The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per cent. has been declared, payable on the first day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The transfer books will be closed after Saturday, 20th inst., until the second day of August.
Dated, BROOKLYN, July 19, 1861.
C. W. BETT, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander
One of the above will leave Pier No 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Aug 3.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75 $85 and $105, steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st, on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.—THE COMpletely-armed U. S. Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. R. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Havana *via* Key West, where she will stop a few hours to land mails and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No 29 Broadway

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating a certain promissory note, signed and indorsed by us, numbered 279, dated March 1, 1861, for six hundred and fifty dollars and twelve cents, payable at the American Exchange Bank, eight months after date, for value received of Carliss & House. Said note having been stolen, will not be paid at maturity.
LOWREY, DONALDSON & CO.

AS NUMEROUS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN made of us, concerning JULES S. RAMEE, we hereby give notice that we do not know of his whereabouts, and that he has not been in our employ since the 1st of March last. E. CAYLUS DE RUYTER & CO.
NEW-YORK, July, 1861.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New York.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THER ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depôt, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No 113 Nassau-st., N. Y., J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr C with the certainty of being radically cured N B —Dr C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $5 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.
For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONSULTED with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., in all diseases of a private nature. He gives advice free, and warrants a speedy and permanent cure or no pay. Hundreds are disappointed till finding their office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying their great remedies they are instantly cured. Be not deterred. Dr. Powers will cure on your own terms. Separate rooms for consultation. Cures guaranteed. Consultation free.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any six boxes (Nos 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate, and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof, and to report the same without delay And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 18, 1861.
CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 46 Catherine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 25, 1860.
JOEL D. CORNELL,
n27-law6mS* Administrator.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.
CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.
DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.
Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.
Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 12, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 16, 8½ A. M.
Monday, July 15, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 17, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 2½ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 18, 10½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 19, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 19, 3:45 P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 24, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.
John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 11:40 A.M.	Friday, July 12, 11 A. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 5½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 16, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Friday, July 19, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 3:45 P. M.	Monday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 4:15 P. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 7 A. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

PEOPLES' LINE FOR GLEN COVE, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, ROSLYN, SANDS' POINT, MANHASSET AND GLEN WOOD.—The splendid new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. SMITH, will leave Peck Slip daily at 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, July 13, (Sundays excepted.) Leaves Roslyn 6:30 A. M.; Glenwood, 6.35 A. M.; Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.; Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.; Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M.; Great Neck, 7:55 A. M.; and Whitestone, 8:05 A. M. Fare, 25 Cents.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot of Robinson-st., SUNDAY, July 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M. Persons desirous of getting out of the heat and dust of the City will find this a delightful trip, as well as an opportunity of bathing at Keyport. Fare 25 cents each way.

TWENTY CENTS TO KEYPORT, ON SUNDAY, July 21, 1861.—The steamer GEORGE LAW will leave Pier No. 26, North River, between Barclay and Robinson sts., at 8¼; Spring-st., at 8¾, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., direct for Keyport, stopping at Fort Hamilton.
Returning, will leave Keyport at 3½ P. M.
Fare to Keyport, each way, 20 cents.
Fare to Fort Hamilton, each way, 13 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st. every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, TOUCHing at College Point, White Stone, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves James-st., at 8.30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9:10. Returning in the afternoon, and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampments at Fort Schuyler and Great Neck.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-s

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR BOSTON.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFIcent steamer CITY OF BOSTON leaves her pier, No 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P M. leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
HARTFORD, July 1, 1861.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., has expired this day by limitation.
DAVID S. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, (G. P. Bissell, of the late firm, and Edw'd H. Perkins, son of H. A. Perkins,) have associated themselves as Bankers in the City of Hartford, under the name and style of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., and will continue the business as it was conducted by the late firm, and at the same office.
Having ample capital, and every facility for carrying on the business, they are prepared to discount and negotiate commercial paper and loans, make collections, buy and sell stocks and bonds, and transact any business legitimately connected with sound banking.
GEO. P. BISSELL,
EDW'D H. PERKINS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting heretofore under the firm of ALBERT W. HYDE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALBERT W. HYDE.
JAMES G. COCHRAN.
New-York, July 1, 1861.
The undersigned will continue the business for his own account. JAS. G. COCHRAN, No. 178 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and firm of C. F. MERKLEE & CO., is this day day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE C. FOX is authorized to settle all bills and accounts.
CHARLES F. MERKLEE,
THOMAS M. CAMPBELL,
GEORGE C. FOX.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER.—THE [illegible] this infallible remedy belongs to the "Union Manufacturing Company." Wholesale and retail orders promptly filled. Agents wanted. Principal office [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY,
With splendid performances in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; EVENING, at 8.
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,
Appears at each, in his wonderful experiments in
MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN,
Amongst which, for the first time, he will introduce his
INEXHAUSTIBLE BOTTLE,
From which he will give visitors BRANDY, RUM GIN, WHISKY, WATER, PORT, SHERRY, &c., &c. just as they may call, all from one bottle. It is conceded that Prof. ANDERSON'S experiments are the most wonderful ever performed in America.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful and extraordinary ALBINO SISTERS, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a great variety of other living BEARS; MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10 years, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THE COOLEST
AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
Or,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Which has been played
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR NIGHTS
And witnessed by more than
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE.
With all the new Tableaux,
New Music, new Songs,
New Dances, and
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

WINTER GARDEN.
GREAT RECEPTION GIVEN TO OUR YOUNG AMERICAN COUPLE,
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.
To-night
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore (the Lion)........Mr. Florence
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria........Mrs. Florence
THE HAPPY MAN
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, BROADWAY, NEAR BOND-ST.
Only band of Minstrels performing in the City. House well ventilated and cool. Choice selection of performances for the week.
GEORGE CHRISTY, CHARLEY FOX and Master LEM in a new and diversified bill of entertainment.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25c.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.
THE REBELLION AND THE WAR OF 1861.
DE CORDOVA'S NEW HISTORICAL POEM.
For further particulars see announcement of Monday next.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M. Hunter's Point
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 28th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 [illegible]
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	[illegible]
To Patterson's Grove and return	[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return	[illegible]

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7 5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8.10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7.30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7 45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9.00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sunday school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE, to charter any day in the week except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIous steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat S. V. *Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st. between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 22 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je5-law6mS* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

creek and silenced the battery, but the ammunition giving out, were compelled to retire.

One gun of the masked battery was afterward remounted and opened fire. Capt. Allen and Lieut. Pomery, of the Twenty-first Ohio, and two others were killed, and 17 wounded, and 3 are missing. Col. Norton, of the Twenty-first Ohio, was badly wounded and taken prisoner. The rebels were commanded by Col. Tompkins.

Col. Woodruff and Lieutenant-Col. Neff, of the First Kentucky add De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio, left Gen. Cox's camp on the 17th, and nothing has been heard from them. It is supposed they were either killed or taken prisoners.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, July 19.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the construction of one or more iron-clad ships. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Grimes also reported a bill to regulate the Police force of the City of Washington. Laid over.

Mr. Grimes also introduced a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate the nature of the quasi armistice referred to in his Message of the 4th inst., by which the commander of the *Sabine* refused to transfer troops to Fort Pickens, and what had been done in relation to the *Sabine*. Agreed to.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, reported a bill to pay the widow of Stephen A. Douglas the sum due him—$750. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, reported the House bill for the relief of the soldiers and musicians of Fort Sumter. Passed.

Mr. Wilson also reported the bill in relation to forwarding soldiers letters. Passed.

Mr. Wilson also reported a bill for the relief of Ohio and other volunteers. It provides for their payment from the time they were actually in service till they took the oath. Passed.

Mr. Wilson also reported the resolution in relation to the bonds of Paymasters in the Army. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Fessenden reported, from the Committee on Finance, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill was considered and passed.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

The special order, the resolution approving the acts of President Lincoln, was taken up.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, proceeded to speak in opposition to the resolution. He reviewed the course of events last year, and of the measures taken to save the country by conciliation and compromise from the horrors of civil war. He loved the Union as much as any man, and was willing to make any sacrifice, even of his life, to save the Union. But the cry was now unconditional submission. There was no talk of peace. He admitted that the present trouble was a revolution. It was a revolution of eleven States. Even if they should be crushed out by war it will not be a restoration of the Union. A war of subjugation will end in the ruin of the Republic and in the establishment of a despotism. If the Union is to be made the means of prostrating our liberties it had better be dissolved. He warned the country against the horrors of civil war. He was for peace in any form to restore the Union, and if this was not possible to part in peace. He would negotiate with the revolted States and listen to the terms they had to propose. He admitted the right of blockade, for we were really in a state of war. He admitted that the writ of *habeas corpus* might be suspended where the Courts were not in force; but he denied the right to suspend the writ in States where the Courts were open. If we affirm that the President has such power, the right to suspend the writ, a most fatal blow will be struck at the liberties of the country—but in no case can the President delegate this power. This was the great objection he had to the resolution; he did not care for the rest of it. The right of a citizen to liberty of person was most important. Mr. Bayard argued at considerable length in regard to the sanctity of the writ of *habeas corpus*, contending that there was no difference between the *letter de cachet* of Louis XIV. and the arrests of the President, and the only difference between the Bastile and Fort McHenry is that the latter has no dungeons.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's remarks, Mr. Latham got the floor, and the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Thomson offered a joint resolution that examiners be appointed to examine Stevens' Battery at Hoboken. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, July 19.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn, it be till Monday.

Voices—"You want to go to Manassas. Let's go."

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, before voting, wished to know whether the Committee on Ways and Means had business to report.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, objected to the question being asked, the object being, he said, to go to Manassas to get in the way of our soldiers. [Laughter.]

The House refused to adjourn on Monday, 42 against 88.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, asked leave to submit resolutions declaring the present civil war had been forced upon us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. Upton, of Virginia, asked leave, but Mr. Burnett objected, to introduce a joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to indemnify loyal citizens of Fairfax County for property destroyed.

Mr. Sedgewick, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill passed appropriating $3,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or charter vessels to be armed as a temporary increase of the Navy during the present rebellion.

Also, a joint resolution appointing a Board to examine Stevens' Harbor Defence Battery, and report what sum would be necessary to complete the same.

Also, a joint resolution for the appointment of a Board to select a site for a Naval Academy.

Mr. Webster, of Maryland, remarked that Maryland has declared, by 20,000 majority, that she stands fast by the Union. He therefore trusted that Congress would strike no blow at her this time by removing the Academy from Annapolis.

On motion of Mr. Holman, of Kentucky, the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Sedgwick reported back the joint resolution for the relief of the widows and orphans of men lost on the sloop-of-war *Levant*. Passed.

Mr. Stevens said that the Committee on Ways and Means had no bills to report at present. The House business was far in advance of the Senate. He therefore moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday. Agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to restrain disloyal citizens from suing in the Judicial Courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing for the better organization of the military establishments.

The bill provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and for an enlarged and more efficient organization of all the Army bureaus, etc.

Mr. Diven, of New-York, opposed the bill, the design of which was simply to multiply officers. In Heaven's name, were there not enough already?

Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, said that it was owing to the character of the officers and the manner of their appointment, namely, from political considerations, that so many blunders have been committed.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, thought Mr. Diven's remarks were not justified by the facts, and briefly showed the necessity of increasing the staff officers of the Army, when, owing to the war, business had increased beyond precedent in our history.

The Committee here rose and the bill passed.

Among its provisions is the form of an oath to be administered to the cadets, requiring them to swear they will support the Constitution and defend the sovereignty of the United States, and regard this obligation as paramount to any oath which may be prescribed by any State, and that they will obey all legal orders of their superiors.

Mr. Steele, of New-Jersey, presented petitions from the citizens of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties for an immediate Convention of all the States, to take into consideration the present condition of the country.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A number of discharged soldiers from the Department of New-Mexico, have just arrived within the limits of this Department. With a few exceptions, they will join the regular regiments serving in the war. Capt. Walker, Capt. Linsay, Capt. Maury, and their families, have also arrived from the frontier.

We understand that a very large number of steamers for the blockade, and privateer-searching business, are about to be chartered by the Government, in addition to those already in use. A naval officer from this City was ordered to Philadelphia a few days ago to examine craft for service. Gentlemen are also looking out for suitable vessels elsewhere. There cannot be less than 150 mercantile ships, steamers, and steamboats at present under United States charter, for the different purposes of war.

Orders have been forwarded from Washington to the commanding officer of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, to finish the steam gun-boat *Seminole*, 6, as rapidly as possible. This gun-boat recently returned from the coast of Brazil, where she was stationed with the *Congress* and *Pulaski*. The inefficient members of her ship's company will be replaced by others. She will carry an improved armament, and over one hundred sailors, landsmen and marines.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, recruiting has commenced for the Fourteenth Regiment (new) of United States Regular Army, the Head-quarters of which are to be at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. Another rendezvouz has been opened for this regiment in the city of Troy, the Head-quarters of the Old Department of the East, and is presided over by Lieut. Durkee. The presence and counsel of the veteran Gen. Wool will have a good effect on the Troy detachments.

A most important appointment in the United States Corps of Marines has just been made. All the soldiers of that branch of the service attached to the Home Squadron are to be placed under one commanding officer, those officers commanding the guards of each ship being subordinate to him. Col. Wm. Delancy, now on duty at the Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., is to be Commandant of the force, and has been relieved for that purpose by Capt. Isaac T. Doughty, who was the late executive officer, under Major Brevoort, at Brooklyn.

The company of regulars sent down to Fort Lafayette to prepare quarters for political prisoners and captured officers of the Rebel Army, will have that place ready to receive any persons sent down in a few days. It is said that twenty-five "distinguished personages" are coming on to be confined.

A detachment of United States troops, enlisted in Rochester, arrived here yesterday, and were sent over to Col. Smith, at Fort Columbus, to be drilled and drafted for regimental service.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British forces on the coast of Africa has reported to the Admiralty, as we learn from the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, that the withdrawal of five United States men-of-war from the squadron will violate the Ashburton treaty, and leave the slavers numerous chances of escape. When it is borne in mind that the British Parliament has lately been entertaining the idea of withdrawing Her Majesty's ships altogether from the coast, the Admiral's coolness is remarkable.

Lieuts. Webb and Hudson, of this station, have been promoted to captaincies by late changes in the Army.

Congress has not authorized an increase of paymasters; but thirty-six Assistant Paymasters will be appointed, who will receive $1,200 at sea, and $800 on leave; after the first five years, $1,500 and $1,000.

Candidates for admission to the United States Corps of Engineers, continue to be examined by the Board, which is in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The latest admissions and promotions are as follows:

Ebon Hoyt, N. B. Litting and John Johnson to be First Assistants; G. H. Ball, C. H. Chipley and R. L. Harris, to be Second Assistants.

Francis C. Goodwin, Lucian Sullivan, Lewis A. Haverley, H. D. Sellman, B. Bunce and J. T. Hawkins, to be Third Assistants.

Chief Engineer, B. F. Garvin is detached from the Board, and Chief Engineer Whipple ordered in his place.

The Board consists, at present, of Chief Engineers W. H. Shock, E. T. Zelled and E. G. P. Whipple. The course of examination is very strict, and conducted in the ablest manner. A large number of persons are still to be examined.

PROCLAMATION FROM BRIG.-GEN. POPE.

St. Louis, Friday, July 19.

The following proclamation has just been received from Brig.-Gen. Pope:

St. Charles, Mo., Friday, July 19.

To the People of North Missouri:

By virtue of power and authority I have assumed command of North Missouri. I appear among you with a force strong enough to maintain the authority of the Government, and too strong to be resisted by any means in your possession usual in warfare. Upon your own assurances that you would respect the laws of the United States and preserve the peace, no troops have hitherto been sent in our section of the country. The assurances for the last ten days, however, have plainly exhibited your lack of either the power or inclination to fully carry out the pledges, and the Government has therefore found it necessary to occupy North Missouri with a force powerful enough to impel obedience to the laws. As soon as it is made manifest that you will respect its authority and put down unlawful combinations against it, you will be relieved of the presence of the forces under my command, but not until then. I therefore warn all persons taking up arms against the National authority, who attempt to commit depredations upon public or private property, or who molest unoffending and peaceful citizens, that they will be dealt with in a most summary manner, without waiting civil process.

JOHN POPE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

THE BOSTON THIRD REGIMENT, ETC.

Boston, Friday, July 19.

The Third Regiment arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, and has encamped at Long Island.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, with the Fourth Regiment, Col. Monroe, also from Fortress Monroe, is coming up the harbor.

It is understood that both regiments will be mustered out of service early next week, when a public reception will be given them.

Both regiments are reported to be in good health and spirits.

RETURN OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Boston, Friday, July 19.

The steamer *Cambridge* arrived this morning with the Third Regiment, Col. Wardrop, from Fortress Monroe.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The clerks at the office of the Union Defence Committee, Fourth-avenue, were busily engaged yesterday, in paying out a portion of a sum of money, amounting to $20,000, which the Committee received from the Comptroller last Thursday. Payments were made only on the back tickets held by the families of volunteers, a large number of which were partially cancelled two and three weeks ago. In addition to the apartment already occupied by the Committee, an adjoining one of equal size, and communicating with the former at the street end, has been fitted up with benches for the accommodation of applicants. The benches are so constructed and arranged in each department that there can be no confusion among the ticket holders in point of precedence. As soon as one enters she proceeds to the rear of the building, and gradually moves forward, as her successors, one by one, arrive at the teller's desk and depart with their money. From early in the morning till late in the afternoon both rooms were densely crowded with women and children, and, although the paying-out process was conducted with surprising facility, no apparent diminution was observed in the large number of applicants, until about 4 o'clock P. M. The clerks are furnished with a roll containing the names—nearly 1,200—of all the persons entitled to receive money from the Committee, and also a black list, embracing the names of deserters, expelled soldiers, and others, who have forfeited their claims for aid. This list, having 1,000 names, is carefully scrutinized before the money is paid over, and if an applicant presents a ticket on the strength of the services of a soldier whose name appears thereon, it is immediately destroyed, and she leaves the premises empty-handed. The Committee are at work preparing a detailed report of their proceedings, which will soon be placed before the public.

THE CITY RELIEF LOAN.

Up to 3 o'clock yesterday $50,000 had been subscribed to the new loan of $500,000, authorized to be raised by the Common Council for the relief of the families of volunteers. There were three parties who took $10,000 each.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

One hundred men belonging to this regiment, went into quarters, yesterday, in the Park Barracks. On Monday next, they will go into encampment on Staten Island.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Medical Association for the supply of lint, bandages, &c., to the United States Army, has closed its labors. The peculiar emergency which called the Association into being has ceased to exist, and the members have deemed it expedient to adjourn *sine die*. The Government, they presume, has now had time to make adequate provision for troops so suddenly called into the field, and is now fully prepared to supply all the necessities which may hereafter arise. That work belongs properly to the authorized agents of the Government. The Medical Association being a purely voluntary body, and extra-official, think it to be expedient and proper to leave the future Hospital supplies for the Army to the regular authorities. To the ladies and gentlemen of New-York and other cities, who have made this Association the official centre for their patriotic contributions, they offer their hearty thanks, with the promise of presenting shortly in pamphlet form a full report of donations received and articles distributed. By order of the Executive Committee, No. 744 Broadway and Astor-place.

MORAL ASPECT OF OUR TROOPS.

We learn that a meeting of some interest is to take place to-morrow evening, at Dr. Macauley's Church, on Fifth-avenue, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. The object is to report the moral condition of our National troops, and to present a plan of operations for their elevation. In other words, to do for the volunteers, morally, what the Sanitary Committee are doing physically. From the very first, this organization began its labors among the soldiers, and from personal observation and extensive correspondence we doubt not a very interesting report may be expected. The list of speakers, Dr. Tyng, President of the Alliance, and Drs. Spring, Hitchcock and Macauley, will insure a very large attendance. In consequence of this meeting the afternoon service of this Church will be suspended. The full Choir of the Church will be present in the evening, adding interest to the occasion. Dr. Asa D. Smith is to preach for the Alliance on Astor-place, at 5½ P. M. The soldier's hymn-book will be used on that occasion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By reference to our religious advertisements it will be seen that religious services will be held to-morrow in the Park Barracks, under the auspices of this Association. Efforts like those which this Association is putting forth for the religious welfare of our soldiers deserve and must call forth the grateful sympathy of every Christian and patriot.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Col. Dickel has just received orders from Washington to immediately prepare this regiment for the field. Two hundred men will be uniformed and sent on in a few days. A fine opportunity is now offered to men who have seen service, or who are good riders, to find immediate employment at head-quarters, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, N. Y. All members of the regiment must report at once.

TRIAL OF THE HOTCHKISS SHOT AND SHELL.

The Government trial of these effective projectiles for Wiard's steel and other rifled cannon, under the direction of S. V. Bennett, United States Ordnance, at West Point, has been in progress during the past four days. The trial of solid shot at a target placed at a distance of 1,650 yards, gave remarkable results—nearly every shot striking the target. The practice yesterday was with twelve-pound shells and solid shot, at long range, fired from a bronze gun of the ordinary 6-pounder size. With an elevation of 24½ degrees, a range of about four miles was reached. The trials will be resumed on Thursday or Friday of next week, with Wiard's 6 and 12 pounder steel rifled guns, weighing seven and twelve hundred pounds. This trial is designed to be made most thorough in every particular, for the purpose of enabling the Ordnance Board to decide upon the general adoption of these projectiles and steel guns.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

A walk through the quarters of this regiment discloses the excellent discipline and perfect comfort and content of its men. Four full companies, with their officers, are now mustered into the service of the United States, with pay; and companies, as they are recruited in the City, or arrive from the country, are forthwith subjected to the same operation and receive the same benefit. The character of the subsistence furnished, and its preparation for the table, are superior to anything that has been seen in other regiments. Indeed, the uniforms and entire clothing, inclusive of shoes and blankets, together with the camp and garrison equipage, are far in advance of those procured for the regiments hitherto raised, their regiment being provided with every necessary and convenience by the Government of the United States. This is the only regiment that commands such facilities and presents such advantages—both to officers and men. It is the intention of Col. Cochrane to go with the Companies that are now mustered into service into camp, at Willett's Point, the latter of this, or the early part of next week—the same having been assigned by the United States to the regiment for that purpose. During the short period while there, the noted skill and energy of Lieut.-Col. Shaler will rapidly school the recruits in the discipline of active service. Palace Garden will still be retained as the head-quarters of the regiment in the City.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

This regiment, Col. A. T. McReynolds, is nearly ready to take its departure for Washington. Company D, Capt. Harkins, was yesterday supplied with full camp equipage by the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and they immediately pitched their tents in Elm Park, where they will be quartered for a few days. Company B, numbering upwards of 80 men, was yesterday mustered into the United States service by Capt. Hayman, U. S. I., under the following commissioned officers: Captain, H. B. Todd; First Lieutenant, John Enness; Second Lieutenant, R. H. Lee; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Edmund W. True. The company will go into camp to-day at Elm Park, together with a full company which arrived yesterday from Syracuse. Three more companies will be mustered into service to-day.

Commencement of the Normal Schools.

The Annual Commencement of the Normal Schools of the City took place at the Academy of Music last evening. To one who has ever attended a Normal School Commencement, it would be superfluous to say that the building was crammed. There may have been room for a dozen more persons than were in the Academy of Music last evening, but it would be difficult to tell where they could be packed,—certainly not in any position that commanded a view of the stage. The exercises were of the usual character, comprising written compositions by the graduates, distribution of diplomas and State certificates, addresses, &c., the whole interspersed with choice selections of music and singing. Among the songs was the "Star Spangled Banner," unheard at former Commencements, but whose omission would have been unpardonable at this.

The address to the audienae was made by James T. Brady, Esq., and like all his efforts, was brief, appropriate, and to the point. He alluded to the civil strife now unhappily distracting our country, and paid a merited tribute to the gallant soldiers of the Army—many of them the sons and brothers of those present,—who were now periling their lives to sustain the flag of the Union. Referring to the gallant achievements of Gens. Lyon, McClellan, Anderson, Siegel, and others, he said they had linked their names imperishably with that glorious old hero, who, from the time of the battle of Chipewa down to the present moment, had stood the faithful guardian of his country's honor, and who deserved the gratitude, not of his country only, but of all mankind. [Prolonged applause.]

The diplomas were presented to the graduating class by James W. Farr, Esq., on behalf of the Committee of the Board of Education, and the State Certificates by Emerson W. Keyes, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The address to the graduates was delivered by Mr. S. S. Randall, City Superintendent of Public Schools. The following are the names of the graduates:

Females—Mary Ankers, Sarah A. Adams, Eliza A. Anderson, Mary A. Bergman, Mary J. Boyle, Margaret Beyer, Mary Blake, Amelia Blakely, Mary C. Basstord, Adelaide Brown, Sarah C. Bostwick, Teresa M. Brady, Anna G. Canty, Jane Connolly, Anna M. Connor, Mary L. Croft, Sarah J. Clarke, Hannah T. Collins, Susan Crummy, Mary E. Clark, Margaret Chalmers, Lucy Conart, Agnes Dana, Margaret Doyle, Georgiana Dugan, Fannie Dorman, Elizabeth T. Doyle, Louisa DeForrest, Helen Dunkin, Susan Doyle, Mary O. Davis, Annie S. Dibben, Florence D'Ossay, Mary E. Eppes, Kate A. Evans, Nancy Elliott, Letitia Fitzgerald, Georgiana R. Finlay, Bridget T. Foshour, Lucretia Felter, Anna M. Francis, Sarah A. Fick, Julia Fawcett, Victoria Graham, Mary E. Galvin, Fannie E. Guion, Almira Gassner, Mary Gildersleeve, Josephine M. Gordon, Annie U. Gordon, Elizabeth Graham, Annie M. Holden, Mary L. Hikok, Jane Harkness, Emily Hyatt, Lavinia Hopper, Mary Hannah, Mary Heybeck, Maria Ingram, Martha W. Innes, Lizzie Jones, Eliza M. Jackman, Jane F. Jones, Jeannette Jollie, Agnes E. Johnson, Sarah E. Kreemer, Harriet Keeler, Catharine Kerr, Mary Kennedy, Catharine Keyser, Alvina Kerr, Kate R. Kimber, Adaline Kelly, Mary E. Kerrigan, Annie E. Lowes, Mary Lawler, Julia M. Lobdell, Mary V. Lockwood, Mary Lawrence, Mary J. Lord, Phebe L. Laton, Eliza A. Maher, Anna A. McCoy, Jane B. McIndoe, Helen C. McIndoe, Eleanor McDermott, Emma Miller, Addie M. Meeker, E. A. McKeachnie, Henrietta McLennon, Ellen Maguire, Helen Miller, Catharine C. McCaffrey, Catharine H. Mulrooney, Hester Manwaring, Mary McMartin, Mary Muldoon, Emma McMann, Mary McDowell, Elizabeth McHugh, Mary E. Northrip, Caroline E. Noe, Josephine Orr, Emma Ollsen, Clara Olson, Sarah J. Olson, Louisa J. Peters, Emily E. Perham, Eleanor Palmer, Margaret Porter, Emily L. Rogers, Annie M. Reynolds, Emma Ransom, Jessie E. Rogers, Louisa Riley, Annie Richmond, Honora R. Sweeney, Angelina Simpson, Annie Simpson, Mary J. Swain, Josephine M. Spilker, Mary E. Squire, Susan Stuyvesant, Eliza Sisk, Sarah E. Simkins, Margaret E. Smith, Mary Sheren, Eugenia Swartz, Mary A. Smith, Melissa Thorp, Mary E. Topping, Lizzie Turner, Catharine Terry, Mary J. Taylor, Mary F. Thompson, Mary E. Underhill, Fanny VanPelt, Fanny VanPelt, Mary F. Vandervoort, Lousie Valentine, Margaret H. Walsh, Ellen C. Walsh, Bertha Wehle, Mary Wells, Jane E. Warts, Susetta E. Wandell, Isabella Youngs, Euphemia Young, Isabella Young—149.

Males—William F. Brush, Henry Bawden, Benjamin Y. Conklin, John Deacon, Charles F. Hartmann, Edward Kelly, James Marshall, William B. Wood, James Yereance—9.

Colored—Mary E. Eato—1. Total—159.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

News by Pony Express to July 4—Markets—Departure of First Daily Overland Mail—Celebration of the Fourth, &c., &c.

Fort Kearney, Saturday, July 13.

The Pony Express passed at 9 P. M., last evening.

San Francisco, Thursday, July 4.

Arrived, none.

Sailed, 1st, steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, carrying one hundred and sixty passengers and $989,000 treasure for New-York, $103,000 for England and $55,000 for Panama—total, $1,009,800. The principal shippers were:

Wells & Fargo	$250,000	Donahue, Ralston	
Parrott	120,000	& Co	$60,000
Sather & Church	115,000	Sillyman	43,000
Davidson	96,000	Strauss	39,000
Coleman	70,000	Dewitt Kittle	31,000
Schall & Bro	65,000	Geormer	20,000
Tallant & Wild	60,000	Patrick	20,000

The following is the list of passengers: M. J. Lord and family, Mrs. S. F. Forbes, Austin Smith, H. Clay Smith, Jno. I. Meredith, L. L. Baker and wife, Capt. Bedougan, U. S. A., Mrs. A. B. Lubrick, Geo. Pittenas, Mrs. Little, P. F. Gorrish, J. M. Carrick, Lieut. Kantzush, Worthington M. Barnes, E. A. Wood, Mr. Dickinson, Miss Dickinson, Mrs. Sherrard, infant and nurse, Mr. Hubbard and wife, Mrs. P. J. S. Paxton, S. P. Johnson, A. S. Ackerman, Capt. Sweeney, M. Lewis, E. Longfield and family, Wm. Abbott, E. Stanfeldt, C. Neirchouski and family, W. T. Vielderbing, Capt. O'Malley and family, R. S. Hauen and family, Mrs. J. Bettercoart, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Pender, Mr. Arnott, Samuel Pope, M. D. Collons, W. Wheeler and wife, Capt. Stahl, Geo. F. Noyes, Samuel Smith, Mrs. Credit.

The markets remain unusually dull for this dullest period of the year. There is an export demand for Wheat and Barley. Shippers are willing buyers of new Wheat at $1 65 ₩ 100 lbs., and Barley at 90c.

The first Overland Mail Coach started from Placerville on the 1st, escorted out of town by an immense concourse of citizens, with bands of music and cannon firing. The coach and horses were decorated with American flags.

There were six bags of letter mail and twenty-eight bags of newspapers, in all, weighing 1,176 pounds. Business is suspended throughout the State to-day, and our National Anniversary receives the homage of a people devoted to the Union. There never was such a display of flags, and so many manifestations of patriotism in all appropriate ways, at any previous anniversary.

Nearly all the churches of San Francisco have run up the Stars and Stripes during the week, to remain up till the war is ended.

Cook & Hooker's train of overland immigrants, consisting of 22 men and six wagons, and 60 head of stock arrived at Carson Valley on the 1st, reporting plenty of grass on the route and Indians peaceable.

For several evenings past a magnificent comet has been visible about 15 degrees west of the North Star, with the tail directing across the heavens for more than 90 degrees. In many respects it resembles the comet of 1858, with a very much larger nucleus.

On Friday and Saturday of last week Gov. Downey issued some sixty military commissions to officers of various companies throughout the State.

Dates from Oregon are received per steamer *Pacific* to the 1st inst.

Three companies of the Fourth Infantry, United States Army, arrived by the *Pacific*.

Col. Wright has countermanded the order for the removal of Capt. Pickett's Company of Ninth Infantry from San Juan Island.

The best indication yet seen of the existence of gold in paying quantities in Nezpercis County is from the fact that the *Pacific* brought down some $300,000 in dust from there.

A violent storm passed over Puget Sound on the 11th ult., doing considerable damage to the crops and fruit trees.

The Vancouver, Washington Territory *Chronicle*, of the 20th June, has the following: We have from undoubted authority that Halliday & Co., of St. Louis, contemplate a weekly communication between St. Louis and San Francisco. They are building small steamers with exceeding light draft, but possessed of great power, to ply on the upper Missouri, between St. Louis and Fort Benton. From that place to Lewiston, at the south of Clear Water, stages will run regular, and steamers, forwarding freight and passengers, will connect the latter place with Vancouver, which is to become the head of ocean steamship navigation. It was with this object in view that the Company lately bought the ocean steamers. If carried out, as it undoubtedly will be, it will be of incalculable benefit to this region. The practicability of this enterprise has been fully demonstrated. Steamers of light draft would have no difficulty in navigating the Upper Missouri to Fort Benton at all stages of the year.

Austin Smith, late of the United States Navy, left for this port, turned over this office to his successor last week, and departed by the steamer of the 1st—it is believed to enter the Confederate Army. He is a son of Ex-Gov. William Smith, of Virginia. The day after he left a suit was commenced against him. One of the San Francisco Courts received $14,399 intrusted to him by a man and his wife as their agent. The Sacramento *Union* of to-day, in commenting on the suit, gives the following account of Mr. Smith's sentiments, as expressed to Mr. Chining, his successor in office. He said, in a very excited manner, both in tone and gesture, "I owe no allegiance to the United States Government, and look upon the Government as an exploded humbug. I proclaim it openly that it will be a source of gratification to me—the proudest act of my life—to take back to my native State, Virginia, a few hundred thousand of money, and if I had it in my possession, I'll be d——d if I would not do so. But the amount in my possession is so paltry, $15,000, that it is not an object worthy of me, and I shall turn over to you what little I have, not as an act of honesty on my part, or that I should be entitled to any credit for it, but because the Government could make it out of my services. The North are grabbing public funds, ships-of-war, arsenals and Navy-yards, and the South are entitled to a hand in that game of grab; and it is a source of grief to me that it is not in my power to manifest my loyalty to my native State in a substantial manner."

The San Francisco *Times* to-day has the following additional remarks concerning the same party: "Mr. Smith paid all the demands of his secession friends against the office, and did not pay the claims of loyal men. He refused to deliver a scrap of paper to his successor, and hurried all the books of the Navy agent's office off with him in the steamer. There is nothing to show Mr. Chining how the accounts stand. The affairs are in an inextricable confusion, and it would seem that this had been done with a purpose. It is intimated that orders will be sent by Pony Express to New-York for his arrest. News comes from the Navy-yard that previous to his departure, when called upon to pay audited demands, he answered, "The United States Government is played out.""

Fort Kearney, Monday, July 15.

The Pony Express passed here at 8.45 P. M.

San Francisco, July 7.

Arrived 4th, steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama, and ship *Sumner*, Sydney; 5th, ship *Dictator*, Hong Kong.

The week closed quietly in business matters, with no quotable change in prices.

A Union Democratic Convention, composed of 640 delegates, has been in session in San Francisco since the evening of the 4th. A permanent organization was effected, a sound Union platform adopted, and eight ballots polled for Governor. The last ballot resulted: For John Converse, 233; John G. Downer, 156; Eugene Casserly, 150; J. W. McCorkle, 61; John Bidwell, 35. Necessary for a choice, 328. The balloting will recommence to-morrow. It is impossible to predict the result. The contest is very bitter.

J. C. McKibben will probably be one of the nominees for Congress.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

Melancholy Death of a Lieutenant of Artillery.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 21½ Eldridge-street, upon the remains of Francis E. Mills, a Lieutenant in the E. D. Morgan Light Artillery corps, who was fatally injured on the 4th inst., while firing a salute at Jamaica, L. I. The deceased had accompanied his command to the place named, with the object of celebrating Independence Day, and at sunrise the National salute was fired under his direction. At sunset the salute was repeated, but at the thirty-third round the cannon was prematurely discharged, and the deceased, who, at the moment, was ramming home the cartridge, lost his thumb by the explosion. He received attention from a surgeon, and two days afterwards was brought to his residence in Eldridge-street, where he seemed to be gradually recovering until Wednesday last. At that time alarming symptons appeared, and on Thursday night he died of tetanus or lock-jaw. The jury declared the unfortunate occurrence to have been no person's fault. Mr. Mills was a native of New-Jersey, nearly 27 years of age, and has left a family.

Defrauding a Wine Merchant.—Mr. John Pickerlgill, dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, at No. 223 Fulton-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a man named Oscar F. Wainwright, whom he charged with having swindled him to the extent of $663, under the following circumstances: Wainwright called upon the complainant on the 3d inst., representing himself to be the captain of the steamboat *Worcester*, lying at Pier No. 39 North River, which he had chartered on his own account for an excursion on the Fourth, and was desirous of obtaining a lot of liquors and cigars on credit, to be paid for on the 5th. His story was believed, and the goods delivered. He did not, however, call at the time appointed for settlement, and consequently the merchant became alarmed. On inquiry he ascertained that Wainwright's representations were devoid of truth, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Officer Holland, of the Lower Police Court, went in search of the accused several days ago, but did not catch him until yesterday. He was held pending the result of an examination. It is said that $250 worth of the wines and liquors have been recovered.

Religious Care of Our Army.—The Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association report that 3,500 copies of the Soldiers' Hymn Book have been issued and distributed to the volunteers. All the camps and barracks have been visited systematically, and the religious wants of the soldiers cared for. Regiments on their way to the war have been supplied with religious reading. Mission prayer-meetings and other services have been repeatedly held at various camps. Rev. C. L. Lockwood is the agent in New-York, and Rev. Dr. C. M. Butler in Washington. Rev. M. B. Smith is on a tour through the West and Northwest, for the purpose of reporting on the religious condition and wants of the Army. The Committee consists of Gilead B. Nash, Frank W. Ballard, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and P. H. Vernon. Contributions will reach them if addressed to Box No. 1219 Post-office.

Summer Evening Festival at Jones' Wood.—Our German citizens really know how to enjoy themselves. The German Siederfrang Society held their Annual Summer Evening Festival at Jones' Wood last evening. This popular place of resort was crowded with members of the above society, accompanied with their wives, sweethearts, sisters, and others. Dancing was the principal feature of the evening which took place on a splendidly built platform facing the East River. Amusements of other kinds were also plentifully engaged in, such as shooting—not an apple—but a bunch of artificial flowers off the head of the son of the hero of Switzerland, playing at bowls, billiards, swinging, &c. The trees were hung with illuminated lanterns of various devices, making a very pretty and picturesque effect. The whole was a great and rational success.

Robbery of the Spanish Consul.—A young man named William Wilson was brought before Justice Kelly, yesterday, charged with having robbed Mr. Clark Chacon, of No. 121 Leonard-street, Consul for Spain, at this port, of a watch-chain, valued at $25. The prisoner, it is alleged, met the complainant at a restaurant in Lispenard-street, where they supped, and afterwards they took a stroll together. Wilson accompanied Mr. Chacon back to the restaurant, and bidding him good-night at the door, seized his watch-chain, and ran. Officer Slater, of the Fifth Ward, was attracted to the cry of "Stop thief," and secured the fugitive, but the property was not recovered. Fortunately for Mr. Chacon his watch had a few hours previously been left at a watchmaker's, or it also would have been lost. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Terrible Scalding Casualty.—Thomas Black, an employe in the slaughter-house of Rugg & Wilson, in Eighteenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, died yesterday, in consequence of injuries received on the 10th inst., by falling into a cauldron of boiling water. The deceased had been slaughtering hogs, and while searching the cauldron in which the animals were scalded, slipped from a plank into the water. He jumped out of the cauldron without assistance, and was taken home, but it soon became apparent that his injuries were fatal. He was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland. Coroner Gamble held the inquest.

A Very Young Rogue.—Two little boys, named Lewis Knob and James H. Fagan, aged respectively 5 and 6 years, quarreled at their play on Thursday evening, and Knob stabbed his companion in the back with a butcher's knife. The wound, though not penetrating to a great depth, is of a dangerous character, and the little ruffian is kept under police surveillance. He obtained the knife from his father's butcher's shop, corner of Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway, in front of which the affray occurred.

Found in the Water.—The body of a man, which has not been identified, was found yesterday morning at the foot of Forty-third-street, North River. The remains had been several days in the water, but it is probable that deceased met his death by drowning. He was about 30 years of age, and most probably was a seaman or longshoreman. Coroner Gamble had the remains sent to Bellevue Hospital, where opportunity is afforded for their identification.

The Lost $18,000.—Vigilant search is being made for the two boxes of specie, containing $18,000, which were recently missing from the steamer *North Star*. The submarine divers have been busy exploring the bottom of the river in the vicinity of the ship, and the detectives are at work, endeavoring to obtain some clue to the bold thief. It is suspected that a certain individual may know something about the matter, and the M. P.'s have their eyes on him.

Trial of a Steam Fire-Engine.—The steam fire-engine, just completed for the City of Havre by Messrs. Lee & Larned, made a trial Thursday at Bowling-green. It has Worthington's duplex pumps, but in other respects is like their other machines. In six minutes after starting fire, steam was up, and in eight minutes the machine was at work. In ten minutes it was working under a full head of steam, with 200 pounds pressure in the air-chamber. The practice was very satisfactory. It is to be shipped very soon.

Identification of a Suicide.—The remains of the person who committed suicide a few mornings since, by shooting himself in First-avenue, near Fiftieth-street, have been identified as those of Thomas Johnson, formerly chief-mate of the bark *Lapwing*. The friends of the deceased state that he had become partially deranged from the effects of sunstroke.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Lyman Tremain and family, of Albany; Judge Amasa J. Parker, Russell Sage, of Troy; E. C. Reed, of New-Haven; Charles J. Graves, of the United States Navy; and Thomas W. Walker, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Oliver Eldridge, of Massachusetts; C. Sherman, of Ohio; Rev. E. J. Rogers, of Montreal; S. Webb of Massachusetts; M. J. Stine, and J. E. Johnson, of the United States Army; L. E. Chittenden, of Washington; and Capt. Turnley, of the United States Army, and lady, are at the Astor House.

J. E. Esterbrook, of Fortress Monroe; E. O. Tafts, of Boston; Mr. Hammond and lady, of Albany; L. W. Clark and lady, of Rochester, and H. J. Whitman, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A. M. Randal and Lieut. Vanderwelt, of the United States Army; E. W. Scudder, of New-Jersey; Louis A. La Beane, A. J. Dillon, D. Young, E. F. Cutler, W. S. Anderson and W. S. Ulman, of St. Louis, and J. B. Criffen, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. Dewer, of Canada; J. Moulson, of New-York; G. A. Gardiner, of Boston; and H. Bedlow and family, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

J. J. Westbrook, of Washington Territory; J. Reynolds, of the British Provinces; and N. E. Monroe, of Washington, are at the Lafarge House.

Dr. Chas. Bell, of Peekskill, and Lieut. F. Skeite, of the U. S. A., are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Fire in St. Joseph, Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., Friday, July 19.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the boot and shoe store of Fisher & Collins, which was consumed, together with the post-office and bookstore of C. C. Woolworth. Loss of the former $3,000, which is fully insured.

Little or no mail matter was destroyed. The loss on papers, blanks and furniture amounts to $5,000; not insured.

Woolworth's loss $35,000; fully insured.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Severe Storm at Albany, N. Y.

Albany, Friday, July 19.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, a tremendous storm of rain and hail broke over the city. In the space of half an hour, a great body of water fell, filling up the gutters and drains, until the streets were like small rivers. Hail stones of unusual size fell down, doing much damage at the Penitentiary; three or four hundred windows were broken, and all exposed buildings suffered. The storm lasted about an hour.

[Advertisement.]

Is it Possible that any soldier can be so foolish as to leave the City without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment? Whoever does so will surely regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for bowel complaints, fevers, sores and scurvy. Twenty-five cents per box.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Friday, June 19.

Flour—Good demand at improving rates. Common and medium brands 10c. better; extra firm; sales 1,400 bbls. Corn Meal, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. Wheat dull; sales of Red State, $1 02. Corn very dull, none here afloat, but boats are arriving; sales 2,000 bushels in lots at 42½c; Rye 64c., delivered. *Received by Central Railroad for New-York*—225 bbls. Meal; 1,553 do. Flour; 110 bbls. Highwines; 4 cases Tobacco, 453 sacks Wheat; 67 bales Wool; 921 boxes Cheese. *For Boston and the East*—121 bales Wool; 12 bbls. Beef; 659 bbls. Flour; 143 sacks Corn. *Shipped by tows to New-York*—18th, 30,500 bushels Corn, 53,500 bushels Wheat, and 1,400 bushels Feed.

Oswego, Friday, July 19.

Flour steady. Wheat scarce and market firm; sales 3,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 85c., and 2,400 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms. Corn in good demand, but none in the market. Western Mixed nominally 36c. Oats and other grains quiet. Canal Freights steady. Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., and Corn 7½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 43,700 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,162 bbls. Flour, 17,500 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn and 6,900 bushels Rye.

Buffalo, Friday, July 19—6 P. M.

Flour, steady. Wheat, quiet and firm; sales 20,000 bush., at 72c., Chicago Spring, to arrive next week; 95c.@98c. for Red Winter, and 83½c. for Kenosha Club. Corn, firmer; sales 42,000 bush. 32@32½c. Canal Freights—steady; 10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—3,400 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bush. Wheat, 134,000 bush. Corn, 28,000 bush. Oats.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 19.

Flour firmer and in better demand; superfine unchanged; extra to extra family, $4 75@$5 50. Wheat steady; sales 7,000 bushels red at $1 11 white, $1 15. Corn—Prime Yellow scarce at 52c.@53c. Whisky firm and unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Ocean Home, from Matanzas—J. W. Hayes lady and son, Mr. Williams, Mr. Parker, Mr. Hanson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon sets.... 3 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 10 | Gov. Island. 6 59 | Hell Gate.... 8-21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburg, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Osceola, Morrill, Washington, P. Spofford; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; A. H. Bowman, Clark, Washington.

Ships Alboni, Hoyer, Antwerp, Ruger Bros.; A. Bowen, Johnson, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Monarch of the Seas, Spencer, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Genitore Suttora, Liverpool, Holmboe & Co.

Barks Fanny Kirchner, (Oldg.,) Lange, Bremen, Ruger Bros; Johan Benjamin, Kirk, Dunkirk, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Aeronaut, Prince, Demerara, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Czarina, Fogerty, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Marimare, Antovich, Marseilles, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs T. M. Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda Smith, Jones & Co., Stromness, Morewick, St John, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston; Cosmopolite, Gilley, Havana; H. Elliott, Douglas, Harbor Grace, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Racer, Pierce, Fort Monroe; Cabot, Phinny, Boston; Challenge, Hassell, Antigua; Rockett, Smith, Cork.

Arrived.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Ship Oswego, Stevens, Sunderland 66 ds., with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has experienced light westerly winds the entire passage. June 23, lat. 45 56, lon. 47 10, passed seven large icebergs; weather thick, with rain at the time. Has been 24 ds. from the Banks, with light winds and calms, and a dense fog for 14 ds. July 17, lat. 40 31, lon. 71 50, boarded whaling bark Phenix, of and for New-London, from ——, who supplied the Oswego with a barrel of bread.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool May 28, with mdse. and 301 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Has had a succession of light westerly winds and calms the entire passage with dense fogs. June 25 and 26, in lat. 47, lon. 47, was surrounded by icebergs, and counted 12 in the intervals of clearing up. July 15, lat. 40 27, lon. 68 07, was boarded by a boat from the Revenue cutter Morris, from Boston, on a cruise for privateers; same time, spoke cutter Caleb Cushing, also on a cruise. July 18, off Montauk, exchanged signals with a U. S. man-of-war.

Ship Emerald, Cook, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. June 27, saw a great number of large icebergs.

Bark Nereide, (Pruss.,) Freymuth, Newcastle 64 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Louisa Bosselmann, (Meckl.,) Voss, Newcastle 54 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Ocean Home, Herriman, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Augusta, (Br.,) Duell, New-Haven 12 hours, in ballast, to Ruger Bros.

Galliot Fosca Helena, (Dutch,) Redder, Amsterdam 62 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Haiti, (Br., of Glasgow,) Robertson, Aux Cayes 2, with logwood and coffee to Young, McAndrew, Ranken & Co. 5th inst., saw a fleet of 6 Spanish war vessels going into Port-au-Prince. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br.,) Ellis, Belize, Hond., July 1, with hides, logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex.

Brig Billow, (Br.,) Burgess, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Teresa, (Aus.,) Terrabochia, Sunderland 68 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. Tresher, (Br.,) Hunter, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. John Warren, Farren, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Golden Gate, Hammond, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thames, Smith, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Swan, New-Haven, in ballast.

BELOW—1 brig and a 3-masted schooner.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., and fresh.

Sailed.

July 18—Steamship Santiago de Cuba, for Havana and St. Jago. Ships Stephen Crowell, Antwerp; Underwriter, Liverpool; American Eagle, London; Robert Centre, Liverpool. Barks Lucy Elizabeth, Havre; Investigator, Liverpool; Ilva, St. Thomas; Aberfoyle, (Br.,) Queenstown; Powhatan, (Br.,) Marseilles; Goldfinch, Queenstown. Brigs Maria White, Resolute, Hope, (Br.,) Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Devonshire, (Br.,) all for Barbados; Celt, (Br.,) St. Johns, N. F.; Nummer Enis (Prus.,) Queenstown; John, (Nor.,) Antwerp.

Spoken, &c.

Ella—bark, of and from Hamburg for Quebec, June 27, lat. 47, lon. 47.

Lady Ayr—Br. ship, from Europe for Montreal, June 25, lat. 48, lon. 44.

Lancaster—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 1, off Montauk.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, GRANT-ST., STATEN ISLAND.
FIRST CLASSICAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.
Quartette in G major.......Haydn
Messrs. Noll, Herwig, Besig and Bergmann.
Scena—"Der Freischutz".......Weber
Mme. Von Berkel.
Solo—Piano-forte—"Le Pardon de Ploermel...S. B. Mills
Mr. S. B. Mills.
Trio—in B flat, for piano, violin and violoncello.......
Messrs. Mills, Noll and Bergmann. Rubinstein.
Ballad—Mme. Von Berkel.......Kucken
Grand Fantasia—on Airs from "L'Elisir d'Amore."
Mr. S. B. Mills. A. Henselt
Conductor.......Mr. CARL BERGMANN
Tickets $1. Commence at 8; doors open at 7 P. M.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts. Vocal, "Where Liberty Dwells is my Country." "Our Country Now and Ever." "Three Cheers for Our Banner." "Madman, Spare That Flag." "Freemen's Gathering." "Volunteer Yankee Doodle of '61," a humorous song, 25 cents each; "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," by Stephen Foster, 25 cents; "To Arms!" "To Arms!" 40 cents. Instrumental "Star-Spangled Banner, Brilliant Variations," by Lull, the celebrated German composer; "Yankee Doodle, Brilliant Variations." "Away with Melancholy, Brilliant Variations," 50 cents each. "The Comet Schottische," "Spirit Polka," "Union Waltz," and "Fort Sumter March," 25 cents each; mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK.—15,000 copies issued in four weeks.—A superior collection of choice Tunes and Hymns, written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children, who stand by the flag of our country, and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of Songs, Duets and Choruses, both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular Songs: "The Star Spangled Banner;" "The Flag of our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells There is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for Them Tenderly;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering," &c.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No 481 Broadway.

REV. L. C. LOCKWOOD, CHAPLAIN OF the Young Men's Christian Association, will preach to soldiers in the Park Barracks, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 4½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by members of the Association.